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Announcements.

The volume entitled 'The Meaning of Reconstruction' will be published about October 15, and copies may be obtained from 'The Athenæum' Literature Department. Price 2/9, post free.

* * *

Mr. Dover Wilson's concluding article of the series on 'The Play-scene in "Hamlet" Restored' will appear next month. The November issue will also contain a further article of the series on 'International Economic Relations.'

Comments.

AS might have been foreseen, the Austrian Peace Note was greeted by most of the newspapers both here and in France as a new "peace offensive." There is no doubt whatever that the move which ultimately brings peace will, whenever it happens, be received with the sneers of a large section of the press. The explanation which *The Times* offers is utterly devoid of sense. We are solemnly assured that the Note is merely a dodge to enable Germany to gain time to reorganize her army. Does any sane person seriously believe that non-binding conversations—which is what Austria proposes—would mean any slowing down of military operations? It seems at least highly doubtful whether Austria is the catspaw of Germany. *The Daily Chronicle* suggests that the pressure came from Austria, and that Germany, willingly or unwillingly, was driven to consent. Whether the Austrian Peace Note is a genuine move or not is relatively unimportant. The Allies will make a capital political blunder if they lead the peoples of the Central Empires to believe that we are unnecessarily prolonging the War by refusing to listen to an appeal which the German and Austrian peoples will believe to be genuine. There can be no doubt as to the desire of the masses of the Central Empires for peace, and nothing would do more to revive their flagging spirits than the picture of an implacable foe turning a deaf ear to cries for peace. Unfortunately, the newspapers are too full of hate for the German ruling caste to spare a thought for the peoples of the enemy countries.

It is pretty clear that the Majority Socialists in Germany are very far from agreement with Socialists of the Allied countries on the peace programme. Those who wish to understand the views of the Socialists of the enemy countries should read the sixpenny booklet published by the Labour Party with the comprehensive title of "The Replies of the Socialist Parties of the Central Powers to the Inter-Allied 'Memorandum on War Aims,' together with a preliminary draft of a peace programme by a Committee of Neutral Socialists, and an open letter on the 'New Socialist Peace Conference' from M. P. J. Troelstra to the Right Hon. Arthur Henderson, M.P."

THE recently issued documents dealing with the treatment by Germany of the native population of South-West Africa rival the accounts of the Putumayo atrocities. Before the War her brutal conduct towards the Herreros was well enough

known. All colonizing powers have made blunders in the past; but there are few more gruesome and horrible stories in the history of the relations between white and coloured races, at least in modern times, than that of the savagery of German administration in South-West Africa. This question of the coloured races is one for the consideration of a League of Nations.

THE Prime Minister's speech at Manchester was his first public announcement on Reconstruction, though he has addressed deputations on various post-War problems. We gather that Mr. Lloyd George, like most other people, wants things to be better after the War. Health, housing, labour conditions, education, and what not, must be seen to after the War. As he himself said, he put forward no programme.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE has told us that we cannot maintain an A1 empire on a C3 population, and that therefore national health must be improved. When is the Prime Minister going to summon courage to establish an adequate Ministry of Health? He has a peculiar responsibility in the matter, for the approved societies, which appear to be one of the chief stumbling-blocks, are his own creation, the product of the policy of "ninpence for fourpence."

MR. GEORGE BARNES's view of Industrial Reconstruction is to "run industries to produce the largest possible amount of goods under the most scientific conditions of labour, and to get the largest possible wages and best conditions of life in those industries." We are sorry that Mr. Barnes, as a craft trade unionist, should have gone over to the Output school and the unadulterated doctrine of mass production. As we have urged in our columns more than once, this policy of producing "the largest possible amount of goods" is as suicidal a policy as can well be conceived. The status of British products in the world's markets will depend in the future, as in the past, upon quality. In sheer weight of production we shall be beaten; in quality we can hold our own.

THE Liberal programme does not strike the imagination. Its proposals all revolve within the orbit of the existing order, except that it supports a League of Nations, though its conception of such a League is "to protect the equal rights of States, great and small, to prevent future conflicts, and to secure the limitation of armaments," ignoring the possibilities of international co-operation in the great field of constructive effort. The domestic policy of the Liberal Party goes but a little way beyond the accepted pre-War standards of political reform. Mr. Asquith's

speech emphasized the main lines of the programme.

THE Interim Report of Mr. Justice McCardie's Committee on Labour Embargoes has been issued. It refuses to condemn the officials of the Ministry of Munitions; but it makes perfectly clear its view that, if proper consultation with the trade unions had taken place before the scheme was launched, the strikes at Coventry and Birmingham need never have occurred. This is a sufficiently strong condemnation, not of any individual, but of the whole administrative system of the Ministry. As a remedy, the Committee suggests much fuller consultation, both nationally and locally, and proposes the establishment of a joint committee of employers and employed before whom questions of policy can be put in the future. This suggestion, late as it is, will be welcomed by those who have been pressing for it in vain ever since 1915, and it is to be hoped, both that the Ministry will really trust and consult the new committee *before* making up its mind, and that the step now to be taken will soon be followed by the establishment of similar Local Committees, as was actually promised by Mr. Asquith in December, 1915. Among the underlying causes of the dispute, the Committee mentions the discontent caused by the Government's failure to make good its promises to provide full statutory safeguards for the restoration of trade union customs, and also by the numerous injustices and inequalities in the remuneration of various classes of workers, especially as between men and women. These questions and others are to form the subject of a later report.

SIR EDWARD HOLDEN, addressing the shareholders of the London City and Midland Bank, defended the policy of amalgamations with which that bank has been prominently identified. This concentration of the banking system in a few hands and the control of credit which it gives is a problem which the public have not sufficiently considered. "Big business" in banking, it is contended, strengthens finance. Assuming that this is true, the question naturally arises whether great combinations can be permitted to exercise the enormous power which their control of credit places in their hands. The argument that the initiative of private enterprise is essential breaks down when one remembers that the chief charge brought against the bankers is their lack of initiative and their conservatism (which characteristic so distinguished a banker as Sir Edward Holden admits). We do not deny the value of conservatism in banking. Monopoly is a far greater danger than conservatism. If there is to be a "money trust," it should be nationally owned.



What's Wrong with Industry?

IT depends upon one's point of view what answer is given to the question, "What's wrong with industry?" Even to-day there are probably some who would ascribe what is wrong to that bugbear of the complacent and comfortable, the "wicked agitator," who refuses to let well alone. There are others who, still impregnated with the social theory of the Poor Law reformers of 1834, seek to find the root of the matter in the laziness of the masses. Then, again, there are employers and others who hold the view that what is wrong with industry is the stubborn determination of trade unionists to cling to outworn rules and practices. Others, again, trace all the industrial evils of to-day to the absence of protective tariffs. There are some bewildered employers, tossed about on the cross-currents of industrial thought and feeling, who frankly "don't know what things are coming to."

There are obviously many defects in the industrial system. To those who seek to throw the chief blame upon the workers, we could retort that industrial statesmanship has been lacking, that employers have been short-sighted, that their methods have long been obsolete, and that they have been vastly overpaid for such services as they have rendered.

But the chief defect of modern industry is that it has no moral basis. Perhaps in no Government document has this been brought out more clearly than in the recently published Interim Report of the Committee on Adult Education,* devoted to the bearing of industrial and social conditions upon the opportunities of citizens for education.

The Committee, over which the Master of Balliol presides, includes four trade unionists, two employers, two women, and several members prominently identified with various kinds of educational work, such as the Universities, the Workers' Educational Association, the Adult School Movement, the Central Labour College, and the Co-operative Movement. The function of the Committee is "to consider the provision for, and possibilities of, adult education (other than technical or vocational) in Great Britain, and to make recommendations." Its point of view is therefore human, and not economic; and it has put on record its ideas regarding industrial Reconstruction from that standpoint. It is concerned with moral and

not economic standards. Much that is contained in the Report is not new, but it is the first time that any Government Report has analysed the conditions of industrial life in relation to personal development and social usefulness. The Committee explains that it was driven to this line of inquiry because it was faced at the outset with the grave obstacles which hamper working men and women in their desire for knowledge.

In direct opposition to the dictum "business is business," it proclaims the revolutionary truth that "industry exists for man, not man for industry." This sentence pricks the bubble of modern industry. The Committee refuses to accept the view that "the exigencies of industrial efficiency are of such paramount importance that the development of personality must inevitably and rightly be subordinated to them." This brings the Committee very close to what is really wrong with the industrial system, and the following quotation penetrates to the heart of the error:—

"There can be no doubt that the degradation of human beings to the position of mere 'hands,' and the treatment of labour as a commodity to be bought and sold, has created a revolt in the minds of a large section of the community. The conditions of industrial life have only too often outraged human personality.... Whilst a very large proportion of the working population has not clearly formulated its fundamental objections to the conditions and circumstances of industrial life, the articulate minority is placing an increasing emphasis upon what may be called the moral factors. There is undoubtedly a growing feeling of dissatisfaction on the part of workpeople with what they regard as their position of inferiority. This inferiority, it is urged, is due to a forced submission to undesirable conditions, to the subjection of the worker both to the machine and to the will of others, who are vested with an authority in which the workers have no share. The new currents of thought, which during the past few years have increasingly agitated Labour, are a sign of a deep-seated reaction against the dehumanizing influences surrounding industrial life. One of the most insistent demands made by the rising generation of workers is for what is called 'industrial control.' The view which they hold is that the subordination of the worker to an industrial policy and to regulations for which they are not themselves directly responsible is unjustifiable, because it is inconsistent with the rights and obligations which ought to be inherent in membership of any organized group within society. They believe that industrial democracy is as essential to individual freedom as political democracy.

"The movement is significant, because it gives evidence of a growing desire for new responsibilities.... From the point of view of both the individual and the community it is desirable that the new claims should somehow be met."

The Committee points out that it is beyond its scope to deal with the methods which should be adopted, but it is clearly concerned with

* Cd. 9107, 3d.

"the fundamental criticism that the present industrial system offers little opportunity for the satisfaction of the intellectual, social, and artistic impulses."

The implications of the above quotation are far-reaching, and strike at the roots of modern industry. What is wrong with industry is clearly a moral question. The great need is not for increased output or protective tariffs, but for a revolution in our attitude towards the economic system. The first need is to ensure adequate remuneration, human conditions, and human relations in industry. And by human relations we mean, not the revival of benevolence and philanthropy, but the abolition of those vital defects referred to above, and more particularly the inferior status of the worker. The new claims of the workers for responsibility must, as the Committee agree, "somehow be met." This is the real problem of modern industry. It will be solved as the trade unions adapt their organization to the new needs, and as the demand for "industrial control" increases and becomes more coherent. In the meantime, the State must be called upon to redress the balance against the workers, and to establish such standards and conditions as are essential to a people with the responsibilities of citizenship. We may, perhaps, quote the words of the Committee:—

"We have approached the matters dealt with in our present Report from the human rather than the economic point of view. If the individual is to make the most of his powers, if the citizen is to be worthy of the responsibilities thrown upon him by the ever-increasing complexity of life in a modern community, in other words if education in any meaning of the term is to become a reality, certain definite conditions of life are indispensable. The paramount consideration is that of the individual as a member of society. Material progress is of value only in so far as it assists towards the realization of human possibilities. Industry and commerce and the social conditions which are in a large degree dependent upon them must in our opinion be regarded from this point of view, and, if they cramp the life of the individual, no amount of economic argument will suffice to justify them. We do not think, however, that there is of necessity a fundamental antagonism between ethics and economics. Adequate pay, reasonable hours of labour, the supersession of heavy, degrading, and monotonous forms of manual labour by machinery and improved processes, the provision of holidays, the introduction of human relations and the social motive into industry, healthy homes and a cheerful environment—these are the indispensable conditions of economic efficiency; they are also amongst the elementary rights to which the citizen, as such, and in virtue of his responsibilities, is entitled."

The Committee make definite proposals, which strongly support the expressed views of organized Labour. The chief recommendations may be summarized as follows:—

1. The establishment of a normal legal working day of eight hours, with a shorter working day for those employed in heavy and

exhausting kinds of work, or work accompanied by special disabilities.

2. The close regulation and reduction of overtime.

3. The abolition of nightwork, except where it is absolutely essential.

4. A guarantee of some reasonable security of livelihood.

5. The establishment of a legal annual holiday, with pay.

The five points of this charter alone, if adopted, would, at any rate, remove some of the worst features of industrial life, and liberate the energies of the people for the more fundamental problems of life and society. The workers do not ask for concessions; they demand opportunities to enable them to work out their own salvation. What is wrong with industry is that it has deprived the workers of those opportunities of leisure, and the exercise of their powers. This is an evil which it must be one of the first tasks of Reconstruction to eradicate.

The Special Problems of Reconstruction in France.

OF all the great nations at war France is the one which is confronted with the most serious after-war economic problems. In fact, besides the questions which everywhere preoccupy Governments and public opinion there are a series of others peculiar to the country and arising out of its geographical situation. Its position as the battlefield of Europe entails special and detrimental consequences.

France is not indifferent to the questions of industrial, commercial, and financial organization. She fully realizes the magnitude of the problems of demobilization, pensions to men incapacitated in the War, and the like. Numerous committees, groups, and associations, parliamentary, administrative, or private, are engaged in the study of these problems and the prosecution of inquiries, as well as in formulating and recommending progressive measures, reforms, and plans for making an effective resistance to German competition. No fewer than fifty organizations of the kind may be counted in Paris, and the Legislature is fruitfully active in this domain.

The relations between Capital and Labour and the organization of their respective forces; the new methods of representation of trades and of fixing wages; and the consequences of the introduction of female and unskilled labour and of the increasingly mechanical organization of industry, are all subjects of attentive examination. A proof of it may be found in the

reports laid before the Congress of Civil Engineers. Interesting conclusions have there been formed regarding the scientific and rational organization of industry.

These are simply, however, particular aspects of the great general problems which, as a result of the growing uniformity of industry, will present themselves everywhere in similar terms, and demand identical or analogous solutions. The readers of *The Athenæum* may in great measure apply the conclusions of the articles which have come under their notice to these matters without going far astray.

Then there remain those problems specifically French, which, happily for those countries, are not known in England, whose soil has remained undefiled by enemy contact; in America, with its vast resources yet hardly drawn upon; or in Italy, with its flourishing population. Of these problems there are three principal ones: first, the restoration of the invaded districts; second, the renewal of the population and the provision of labour; and, third, financial recuperation.

I.

At the present moment (August, 1918) the enemy, although beaten and retreating, still occupies an eighth of the entire area of France, with cities such as Lille, Tourcoing, and Roubaix. A certain number of manufacturing towns formerly rich and populous, such as Reims, Béthune, Arras, and Verdun, are under the fire of the enemy's guns. In the whole of the war zone the villages are destroyed, the towns devastated, the manufactories ravaged and sacked, and the houses pillaged. The woods and the orchards are cut down or burnt, and the fields lie waste and barren under the rain of shells. An estimate of the damage is impossible at present, and can only be attempted when the Germans have been driven off our soil. But it is only too certain that the misfortune is immense and the losses profound. The ten or twelve invaded departments contained one-fifth of the workshops and real estate of France; they supplied a quarter of the total wheat production, and their industries were flourishing and prosperous. They furnished our treasury with a quarter of its total receipts. It is therefore a matter of urgency to restore these districts as soon as possible, for without them a diminished France would cease to play her part in the world. How are we to attain this end? It is necessary first to define legally the procedure by which these wounds shall be bound up and healed, and then to seek the financial ways and means to carry out the work.

A law already passed as regards its essential principles, and now awaiting its second reading in the Legislature, has laid down the principle

of the reparation by the nation of the damages caused by the War, that is to say, such damages as are the result of actual acts of war, as requisitions, destruction of or damage to property, the seizure of the gear, buildings, or livestock, ordered or carried out by the Allied or enemy military authorities, or necessitated by military operations. Without entering into the details of its provisions, which are as numerous as the varied situations with which it has to cope, we may note here its broad lines.

It commences by proclaiming the principle of the equality of all Frenchmen in bearing the charges of the War. Those who have not materially suffered will contribute by taxation to repair the damages suffered by their fellow-citizens. But this right to reparation will not be without certain guarantees and conditions. From the economic point of view the question of indemnification presents a double aspect, individual and social.

From the individual standpoint, the nation will not confine itself to indemnifying the losses as does an insurance company, reluctantly disbursing a minimum indemnity. It is intended that the sufferers shall be restored to strength and vigour; shall be equipped for the struggle of to-morrow, and armed against new exigencies. It has therefore been decided that the reparation of material damages shall be complete, and shall embrace the restitution of goods of all kinds—real estate, crops, woods and fields, houses and buildings, furniture, and lost or stolen securities.

The collective point of view has not been ignored. It finds its expression in the conditions which must be fulfilled in order to obtain complete reparation. In the first place it is understood that the towns and villages shall be restored and the houses rebuilt in such a manner as to satisfy the rules of hygiene, convenience, and comfort. This will be some slight compensation for so much ruin. Further, the State, as guardian of the collective and permanent interests of the country, assumes the duty of encouraging and assuring the Reconstruction in its entirety of a France resembling as far as possible that France which before the War had seen centuries of development and a progressive or spontaneous localization of the centres of economic activity. The State has recognized its duty in this matter. To allow the indemnified person to expend at will the sum of his indemnity would bring about a risk of certain districts or cultures being abandoned and of certain industries being neglected. This would imply that the harmonious equilibrium of France, economic, demographic, geographic, and even political, would be abandoned in favour of the plethoric expansion of certain districts spared by the War.

The State considered that if it gave an indemnity it should have a voice in its disposal, and had insisted on this with rigour. It was originally laid down as a condition of the allotment of an indemnity that it should be employed for the reconstruction, in the same place, and in similar form, of the destroyed or damaged property, be it works, offices, or houses. Variants were to be exceptional and authorized only by special permission. This was, in a word, the principle of "obligatory reinstatement," which was a rigid application of the principles just sketched out.

Another system adopted by the Senate, and actually under consideration, is more elastic. Reinstatement is no longer obligatory, but it is generously encouraged. Manufacturers who re-establish their works, merchants who reopen their business premises, proprietors who rebuild their houses, and farmers who recommence cultivation in the same locality, besides receiving indemnification for their losses, as paid to all, will receive bonuses of two kinds: on the one hand, the free and definite payment of a sum representing the advance in cost of construction; on the other hand, as an advance to be repaid, the amount of the depreciation by age of their property. For example, a house which cost 20,000 francs was worth 10,000 francs on the eve of the War. It is destroyed. If the proprietor does not rebuild it he receives in all only 10,000 francs. If he rebuilds it he may receive, if the prices of materials and labour have doubled, up to 40,000 francs. It may therefore be considered that reinstatement, which is a prime instrument of restoration and re-edification, will be so advantageous that it will be adopted by all except those who, even in time of peace, would have abandoned their districts, and there is no advantage to the nation in retaining these. Whichever system is finally adopted, the public interest will be secured.

The work of the legislator is nearly done; that of the administrator commences. Free play will be given to the collaboration of public authority with private initiative. Under the supreme direction of the State, which has formed a special Ministry of Liberated Districts, private associations are constituted—associations for the Reconstruction of real estate and lands, Credit associations, and associations for industrial and commercial Reconstruction. Among the numerous problems which await these bodies are those of the supply of raw materials and equipment, the return of the inhabitants, the housing problem, the rebringing into cultivation of the land, &c. It would be interesting to estimate what will be done after the War by the light of experience gained during the War, but the

question is a very large and comprehensive one, so we must content ourselves with calling attention to it and defining it. The war area is devastated. When the cessation of hostilities comes all the efforts of the Allies will be needed to obliterate the traces of the terrible struggle.

II.

Birthrate decline, say the economists, is the penalty of civilization. All European countries pay it, but none more heavily than France, where there is not only a slackening or standstill in the growth of the population, but, at certain times, an actual depopulation. From 1890 to 1911 the annual number of deaths has repeatedly exceeded the births. In 1911 this excess reached 35,000. The annual number of births had dropped from 937,000 in 1881 to 745,000 in 1913. In 1917 the annual birthrate stood at 20 per 1,000 inhabitants against 33.9 in Austria, 33.3 in Russia, 32.2 in Germany, 31.1 in Italy, and 26 in England. The situation is then most serious, and this problem dominates and influences all others. Without going to the extreme of the populationists who attribute all the virtues to numbers, we may still say that it is certain that France no longer possesses the minimum population indispensable for its economy. The signs of this were manifest before the War, and to-day they are still more striking. Further, the losses in men are felt more severely in a nation with a decreasing population than in one with a growing population. The unit value of individuals is there higher because of their rarity. Diminished by warfare and the indirect results of the War, the shortening of life by privations, pain and grief, lack of attention, captivity, &c., what will be the population of France after the War? As a rough estimate it may be said that it will have suffered a loss of two to three millions, and will be reduced to 36 or 37 millions.

If France wishes to carry out the work of internal Reconstruction and to maintain her world position, she will have, before all, to remedy this factor. Two methods offer themselves, the one of immediate effect, and the other with a longer period of fruition. The first is found in immigration or the conservation of the foreign elements which had come, even before the War, to fill the voids left by a declining population. The second is by encouraging the increase of our national population.

That immigration was an indispensable requirement for France a most cursory statistical study will demonstrate. Strangers of all origins took an increasing place in all branches of activity. In 1906 they represented 3.06 per

cent of the working population, and in 1911 they numbered about 680,000, or 3.35 per cent of the working population. The situation of nations resembles that of communicating vessels. When the population in one attains a certain level, it causes it, like a fluid, to overflow from the containing vessel into one which is less full. This already manifest want can only become more accentuated. The supply should therefore be canalized, banked round, regularized, and organized.

The political and social questions raised are delicate. They interest both the nation of origin of the immigrants and the country which receives them, for its inhabitants might look askance on the employment of cheaper labour. But such apprehensions are groundless. The principle that the foreign workman shall have an equal wage for equal work performed has been laid down, applied, and assured by contract. From their side the Allied nations will find their interest in continuing to lend to France, after the War, the assistance which they have brought to aid her to defend her soil, and for the same reason, *i.e.*, to combat the invasion of Germans or of any other foreign elements. This invasion will be no less to be feared in time of peace, and to complete the measures to be taken, the best defence will be a solid army of Allied workers.

As for the replenishing of the population of France by her own means, it will necessitate the institution of a whole series of measures, of which none can be said to be radical, whilst none is negligible. It has been demonstrated that the diminution of population is owing to the decline of the birthrate. This is a voluntary matter, and is due to a multitude of psychological, economic, and social causes which it would be futile to analyse. The remedies to be attempted must be sought in different directions, such as the diminution of the heavy charges which rest on large families, particularly by extending the fiscal legislation, already timidly initiated, of exonerating families from taxes; modified succession duties for large families; direct encouragement by a premium on births; or even by an entire social policy directed to this end. The State might undertake the education of children from the crèche, where the mother who is obliged to work deposits her infant, to the school where he will be educated. In a word, the procreation of children, which is an increment of power to the State, should cease to be such a source of expense and taxation for the individual as to cause him to renounce it.

All the nations will certainly come to understand the gravity of this problem and to seek for a solution. Even prolific Germany does not remain indifferent to it, and we could cite many proofs of the importance there attached to it.

In France, however, the danger is not one of the future, but is present and acute, and all means should be taken to avert it.

III.

With a large part of her soil ravaged, and dangerously stricken in her vitality, France will be face to face with another series of difficulties of a nature to preoccupy her, and threatening to place her in a state of inferiority, *i.e.*, the financial situation. On the eve of hostilities, France had a regular budget of 5,373 millions of francs. Her debt was some 34,000 millions, but her wealth enabled her easily to support this burden, the heaviest in the world per head of population. The War has greatly increased its weight. Now it is 127,000 millions. The annual charge for interest, which was 1,037 millions, has now reached 5,106 millions, that is, as much as the entire former budget. To this must be added 3,500 millions of civil expenditure, as much of military expenditure, and again as much to reconstitute the invaded districts and to pension the civil and military victims of the War. Thus the annual budget of France will be about 16,500 millions, which will constitute an annual charge of 460 francs per head in place of 137 francs.

This increase of expenditure arises in a large measure from general economic causes common to all countries. Such is the advance in prices, which heavily increases the State's budget for all purchases and supplies. The return to normal conditions will diminish this, but a great part will remain and will necessitate a financial policy directed to the equitable apportioning of the burden among the different elements of the population in order not to dry up the sources of revenue. This policy, from the internal point of view, must pursue a threefold object: First, to act on the monetary circulation within the limits, probably narrow, in which it is the cause of the rise of prices. The reduction of prices to a normal level will relieve the burden weighing on that part of the population whose revenues are non-elastic. Second, to encourage economic development, and particularly production, in order to increase the means of fiscal contribution of our citizens. Taxation double that prevailing before the War will be less felt if the general wealth increases in the same proportion. Third, to adopt a fiscal policy which, without oppressing the poorer people or exhausting nascent wealth, shall hamper as little as possible the stream of wealth at the moment of its production or commercial transmission. Thus put, the problem has the appearance of a paradox, and no doubt it does not admit of an absolute solution, but nevertheless somewhere in this direction a solution must be sought.

This is only the first aspect of the problem : not to crush the French taxpayer ; and it interests France only. But there is also another aspect. France as a nation has financial relations with other nations. What will they be after the War is over ? Here, again, we must recognize that the question is double. We have both to liquidate the past and to organize the future.

The War will leave to France an encumbered inheritance. From a credit country with a favourable exchange she is become a debtor : her debt has increased and her exchange has depreciated. Her commercial balance becomes more and more a negative one. Her foreign securities, once the source of important revenues and of a favourable balance, have met with adverse fortunes. They have been lent to the State or sold to provide funds for foreign purchases, or else have been redeemed by debtor countries which have become rich, such as Spain and America. The large holdings of shares of Ottoman Empire and Austrian railways which remain in France no longer bring in revenue. The Russian loans, formerly the favourites of French capitalists, are depreciated. Add to this the considerable purchases made by the French Government in England and America of coal, raw materials, and manufactures of all kinds, and the large indebtedness which has resulted therefrom, the inflation of the paper circulation and the consequent depreciation of the national currency, and one may receive a more or less complete picture of the causes which influence unfavourably our international financial position and the exchange which is an expression of it.

At present the gravity of the situation is still masked by certain provisional measures of a rather precarious type. Openings of credit secured by a gold covering, or simply based on the legitimate confidence in the solvency of France, help to adjourn the liquidation of the problem till after the War. But then the question will have to be faced. In what manner ? Will the burden be left to France alone ? Will this final sacrifice be added to those to which she has so generously consented ? Is there not reason to distinguish, in the total of her expenses and in the debt that results therefrom, a part that without doubt falls on her and a part which represents the result of her heroism and fidelity to the common cause ?

The Allies have certainly already given her most valuable aid. She herself possesses a wealth of vitality, of which she has often given proof by the manner in which she has become stronger after each war. But this last ordeal has been particularly rude, and the obstacles will be so numerous, and so hard to be surmounted, that she will have need of the prolongation of

the present assistance. In what way ? Without pretending to enumerate all the possible solutions we would suggest one which occurs to us : the pooling of the debts of all the belligerents of the Entente by issuing a vast international consolidated loan, and apportioning to each country a part of the debt thus contracted proportional to its population or national wealth, or to a coefficient established as a function of these two elements. This would be, in fact, a belated pooling of financial resources, and the inequality of duration of effort of each one would thus be compensated. For example, the total war debt of the Allied Powers being estimated at 510,000 millions of francs, France would bear as her share 11 per cent, England 26 per cent, Italy 5 per cent, and the United States 58 per cent.

This step, completed by an inter-Ally policy of exchange, carried out by the establishment of an international exchange bureau, by the issue of inter-Ally paper money, or, with regard to non-Ally States, by a fund of conversion with a gold reserve (a gold exchange standard), would secure a stability of financial relations favourable to a prompt recuperation of French vitality.

It may be seen that for France the problems of Reconstruction are not simply, as in England or in America, a readjustment of the different branches of her activity on new bases indicated by the War. It is a question literally of Reconstruction—a real rebuilding. There are the devastated districts to restore, the decimated population to renew, and the burdened finances to set again upon their feet. Her vitality, tempered in the furnace of war, gives us confidence that she will emerge with honour from whatever new trials the after-war period may have in store for her. But it is not too much to ask her Allies to aid her to recover herself speedily. As a rampart against German invasion she has kept back the flood for three years. Just as her invaded districts have undergone the German occupation to permit the rest of the country to organize and to steel itself for victorious resistance, so France entire has been a bulwark for the Entente. Therefore, as the principle of national solidarity moves France as a whole to participate in repairing the losses of her ruined provinces, it seems to us that the same duty of solidarity between the Allies dictates to the peoples of the Entente their conduct in binding up the wounds of France, wounded but glorious. She should not suffer beyond her strength for the geographical accident which has made her the neighbour of an envious Germany and the field of the battle for justice.

WILLIAM OUALID.

The Human Needs of Labour.

WHEN Sir Charles Dilke's prolonged efforts to secure the adoption of minimum-wage machinery were crowned with success by the passage of the Trade Boards Act in 1909, there was a strong body of opinion in the country which regarded the new statute as something in the nature of a blasphemous interference with the ways of Providence. To tamper with economic "laws" seemed to be as futile as to tamper with solar eclipses or the seasons. Indeed, there were those who sincerely thought—even in the early years of the twentieth century—that poverty was the result of thriftlessness and vice, and that the poor deserved their poverty.

The hard facts concerning wages in many trades, however, were too ghastly for the individualist philosophy to prevail, and subsequent events have shown that the heavens did not fall when the State undertook the determination of wages. The condition of affairs which the first Trade Boards had to face was almost incredible. Cases of wages of $\frac{3}{4}d.$ and $1d.$ an hour were numerous enough to amount to a national scandal; and though in the few trades to which the Trade Boards Act applied a considerable improvement was effected, yet on the outbreak of war there was a very large class of both men and women workers in receipt of wages insufficient to supply the elementary needs of civilized life, or even to provide the necessities for bare physical efficiency, as we showed in an article last year.*

It is true that the lowly paid section of workers "got along somehow." Their lives had been spent in "getting along somehow." Underfed, badly clad, abominably housed, they had become inefficient as producers. They were not contributing to the sum total of national effort to the full extent of their original potentialities. Not only so, but the community paid a heavy toll in grudgingly administered poor relief, in excessive and unnecessary disease, and in a high death-rate. The very existence of a miserably paid class of people, tolerated in the midst of a prosperous country, was a source of moral degradation to society as a whole. In a word, the submerged section of the population was a steady and continuous strain on the physical, mental, and spiritual resources of the nation.

The War has eased the situation, but it will be necessary to take deliberate action if the

old condition of affairs is not to develop again when peace returns. The events of the past four years have put a great distance between the present generation and the views of its parents on interference with economic "laws." The need for higher standards is widely recognized, and the prevailing temper of the people is favourable to far bolder measures than have hitherto been adopted. A return of the bad old days of sweated and underpaid labour is inconceivable.

An industry which does not maintain in efficiency those it employs is parasitic. In so far as it thrives at all, it does so at the expense of other industries and the community generally. It must be fully recognized, therefore, as a cardinal social principle that industries must be self-supporting—in other words, that they shall provide those dependent upon them with at least the necessities of life and a reasonable margin for contingencies and recreation. Mr. B. S. Rowntree in his volume on 'The Human Needs of Labour,'* which we heartily commend to the notice of our readers, has set himself to ascertain what this means when measured in wages.

As under existing conditions the wages of adult males are governed by those of married men, it is necessary at the outset to determine "the number of dependents to be allowed for in assessing the financial responsibilities of married men." Mr. Rowntree examined this question by reference to the case of York, which he regards as a "fairly typical" city. The conclusion reached is that

"half the men have had three or more children simultaneously dependent on them for shorter or longer periods. Nearly one-half (46.4 per cent) have three or more dependent children for periods of at least five years. Thus it seems clear that in fixing minimum wages at least three children per family must be allowed for, since no minimum-wage basis could be seriously regarded as satisfactory which for so many years was insufficient for one family out of every two."

This conclusion will be surprising to those who have clung to the unenlightening information that at the date of the last census the average number of children of 14 years of age and under was 1.7 per married male. Mr. Rowntree's inquiry, however, goes to show that

"If we were to base minimum wages on the human needs of families with less than three children, 80 per cent of the children of fathers receiving the bare minimum wage would for a shorter or longer period be inadequately provided for, and 72 per cent of them would be in this condition for five years or more. If we allowed for three children per family in fixing minimum wages, 62 per cent would for varying periods be inadequately provided for, and 54 per cent would be in this condition for five years or more. If we allowed four children per family, 43 per cent of the children would still, for varying periods, be inadequately provided for,

* 'The Industrial System before the War,' *Athenæum*, September, 1917, p. 437.

* Nelson & Sons, 3s. 6d. net.

and 38 per cent would be in that condition for at least five years; and even if we allowed *five* children per family, 24 per cent of the children would be inadequately provided for, and over 20 per cent would be in that condition for five years or more. In view of these facts it will, I think, be clear that any suggestion that minimum wages should be based on less than a standard of three children per family, as some authorities have recommended, is entirely ruled out of court."

Having proceeded thus far, we are invited to consider the problem of food requirements. Into this part of the inquiry we have not space to enter in detail. Mr. Rowntree estimates the needs of those engaged on light work, such as an assistant in a jeweller's shop, and those engaged in heavy work, such as that performed by a navvy, a blacksmith, a stoker, or a coal hewer. He considers that the majority of lowly paid workers can be described without exaggeration as being engaged on moderate work, calling for less nourishment than heavy labour, but more than light labour; and, he says, "I do not think we should be wise in putting the food requirements of the wives and children of the labouring class, any more than those of the men, at less than is needed by moderate workers." The arguments for this course are stated with a cogency that carries conviction. Mr. Rowntree checks his estimate of food requirements by reference to experience. His conclusion is that the necessary dietary is one containing 115 grams of protein and 3,500 calories of fuel energy per man per day.

Lest this should be meaningless, it may be well to refer to the particulars obtained by the author concerning the meals provided in a West End club in 1914. After giving a sample menu for breakfast, luncheon, and dinner, Mr. Rowntree says:—

"The food value of this dietary works out at 202 grams of protein and 5,148 calories of fuel energy per man per day. The consumers of these meals are practically all of them engaged on light work, such as that of civil servants, professional men, &c. The standard which I allow for light work is 90 grams of protein and 2,500 calories of fuel energy, or less than one-half the nutriment provided in the club dietary, which is certainly far in excess of physiological needs.

"Middle-class folk who are inclined to call the standard I allow....excessive for labouring people should first compare it with their own dietary."

The next step is to ascertain the commonly adopted food equivalents for persons of different age and sex as compared with an adult male. This done, Mr. Rowntree is able to calculate the average food requirements of an unskilled worker, his wife, and family of three. He converts the needs of the adult male into actual foodstuffs, and the cost at the prices ruling in York in July, 1914, works out at 4s. 4d. per week.

The determination of the amount to be allowed for housing presents many difficulties, but Mr. Rowntree puts the figure at 6s. He made

a special inquiry into expenditure on clothing, and, assuming all the clothes are bought (for the author wisely says that "in fixing minimum wages we have no right to assume charitable gifts"), he arrives at a figure of 1s. 9d. per week for men, 1s. for women, and 9d. each for children, or 5s. a week for a family of five. The necessary fuel, at 1914 prices, Mr. Rowntree found to entail an expenditure of 2s. 6d. per week. A number of working-class women supplied him with information to show that for lighting, washing materials, repairs and breakages, and other household sundries, "we shall be within the mark if we take 1s. 8d. per week as the necessary expenditure under this heading for a family of five persons." An allowance must also be made for national health insurance, trade union, sick club, and other subscriptions, train fares, newspapers, stamps, hair-cutting, drugs, tobacco, and a number of other miscellaneous items. Few will disagree that for these "we cannot possibly allow a sum of less than 5s. a week for a family of, say, five persons."

We can now sum up the cost of the various items as follows: Food for a man, his wife, and three children, 15s. 1d.; rent, 6s.; clothing, 5s.; fuel, 2s. 6d.; sundries—household, 1s. 8d., personal, 5s.—the total amount being 35s. 3d. as measured by prices in July, 1914.

So far we have been considering the wages of men. Highly controversial questions arise when we approach the question of women's wages. Should a minimum wage for women be based on the assumption that women have normally dependents to support? If so, what are dependents? Mr. Rowntree regards the report of the Fabian Women's Group on 'Wage-Earning Women and their Dependents' as inconclusive. He therefore undertook an investigation covering 516 organized workers taken quite at random. The number is too small to justify an unqualified acceptance of the results, but the inquiry provides some guidance at least. The general conclusion was that

"Five out of six of the workers investigated had no dependents at all. It is very desirable that further investigations should be made into the whole question. But in the light of the information at present available we should not be justified in assuming that more than a minority, probably in the neighbourhood of one-sixth of women workers, are responsible for the complete or partial maintenance of dependents....In fixing minimum wages for any group of persons we must keep normal conditions in mind. We cannot attempt to legislate for a whole group on the basis of abnormal cases. It is normal for men to marry and to have to support families, and provision should accordingly be made for this when fixing their minimum wages. It is not normal for women to have to support dependents."

This does not mean that women should be paid less than men for equal work. It merely means that, having regard to the responsibilities

of men, the minimum wage should not be less than an estimated amount; and that, having regard to the fundamental needs of women, they cannot live a reasonable healthy life on less than a certain minimum wage, which is less than that needed for men. We cannot follow Mr. Rowntree into the various estimates he makes for board and lodgings, laundry, clothing, and other items. He arrives at a total of 1*l.* a week as the minimum wage for women in 1914—12*s.* for board and lodgings, and 8*s.* for clothing and miscellaneous expenses.

These estimates need qualification in view of the rise which since the beginning of the War there has been in the cost of living:—

"In the opening months of 1918," writes Mr. Rowntree, "taking into account not merely the cost of food, but the whole cost of living, prices had risen above the pre-war level by 60 or 70 per cent. Although, when prices are fluctuating very rapidly, it would endanger industry to regulate minimum wages in precise accordance with the cost of living, that is what must regulate them in the long run. No one can foretell the extent to which prices will drop at the close of the War; but it would be optimistic to assume that for some years to come they will be less than 20 per cent in excess of those which ruled in July, 1914. Thus, quite apart from the abnormal conditions of war-time, it will probably be necessary for a considerable period to fix minimum wages at least 25 per cent higher than they might have been fixed before the War. If my own estimates were adopted, this would mean, after the War, a wage of 44*s.* for men and of 25*s.* for women."

Mr. Rowntree emphasizes his view that the standards he has adopted err on the side of stringency rather than of extravagance. The final figure arrived at will certainly cause consternation in many quarters, not least among those who habitually exceed the standards laid down in the volume under notice. There can be no doubt as to the ability of industry, when properly organized, to pay the wages suggested. It will require time; but meanwhile Trade Boards should be set up to fix minima, and to revise the minima from time to time until they reach a satisfactory level for a minimum wage. Some industries will do it more quickly than others, but if Britain is to keep its self-respect its adult workers must at least receive a wage sufficient to keep them in a state of physical efficiency and to allow a reasonable margin for contingencies and recreation. Whilst the inefficient trades with which industrial mismanagement and shortsightedness have saddled the country are making up leeway, all national, municipal, and quasi-public services might lead the way.

There is another point to which attention must be directed. The proposed minimum wage for men is based upon the family with three simultaneously dependent children. But this minimum would mean that "half the children in the families affected would for more than five

years be inadequately provided for." Under a system of private industry, it is impracticable to differentiate wages in accordance with the number in the family. A substantial proportion of the nation's children would pass through more than five critical years deprived in varying degrees of some of the necessities of life. Mr. Rowntree's solution, which he admits is full of difficulties, is "to fix minimum wages sufficient to secure physical efficiency for, say, three dependent children, and for the State to make a grant to the mother in such cases, and for such a time as there are more than three dependent children." The abatement for children allowed in the case of the Income Tax is an admission of the principle of State aid to families with an income of over 130*l.* a year. Assuming that a contribution of 3*s.* per week were made for each dependent child in excess of three, Mr. Rowntree estimates that "the scheme would probably cost in the neighbourhood of 8,000,000*l.* per annum for Great Britain."

Let it be said that a minimum wage of the amount suggested and such additional State aid as might be necessary is merely to guarantee those essentials of life of which the people should never have been deprived. Large though such a reform will loom in the minds of many, it would be but the beginning of greater advances both in the development of industry and in the standard of life of the workers. A reasonable minimum is therefore not the end of reform, but the beginning. Once it is assured, Britain will have set its feet on the road to industrial democracy, but it will not have reached its goal. Those who have paid a tribute to the soldiers in the army, and to men and women in the fields and munition factories—and they are many—may put their sincerity to the test by pressing for a recognition of the rights of the common people to the satisfaction of their elementary human needs.

The Endowment of Motherhood.

THIS rather vague and unsatisfactory phrase is sometimes used to describe a mere proposal for the enlargement of the maternity benefit under the Health Insurance Act. Recently, however, it has been stretched to cover a much larger and (to the majority of readers) more startling plan for the shifting of the primary cost of rearing future generations from the shoulders of individual fathers to those of the State. A number of factors that have arisen during the War have contributed to bring

public attention to bear on this proposal, which formerly lurked only in the writings of two or three women of advanced feminist views.

First, there is the quickened public recognition of the national importance of child life, and consequently of the work of mothers in bearing and rearing children.

Secondly, there is the system of Army Separation Allowances, paid directly to the mother by the State, and proportioned in amount not (except very slightly) to the rank of the man in the Army, but to the size of his family. This has been, in effect though not in intention, a gigantic object-lesson in the working of the endowment of motherhood.

Thirdly, there is the system of rationing, which, like that of Separation Allowances, gives public recognition to the fact that the primary needs of a household are in proportion to its size, and not to the value of the breadwinner's work in his trade or profession.

Fourthly, there is the changed position of women in politics, due to the enfranchisement of six or seven million women, the large majority of them married, which compels public opinion to pay more practical attention than heretofore to the needs and wishes of wives and mothers.

Fifthly, there is the changed position of women in industry; the discovery that they are much more formidable rivals of men in the skilled trades and professions than was before thought possible, and that unless some means can be found of putting the competition between them on to a fairer basis than it occupies at present, we may be faced after the War with a very intense and ugly kind of sex conflict.

Any intelligent reader can see for himself, after a moment's thought, the bearing of the first four of these factors upon the proposal for the endowment of motherhood. Its connexion with the fifth factor is less obvious, but is really the most vital of all, and has been, for some of the most convinced advocates of the proposal, the chief instrument of their conversion.

The most detailed scheme for the endowment of motherhood is contained in a report prepared by a small group of men and women who have been working on this subject, and just issued by Messrs. Headley.* Their proposal is that the State should pay to every mother an allowance for herself, beginning during the last eight weeks of pregnancy, and lasting so long as she has a child below the age of 5 and for each child below that age, children of school age being provided for either by an extension of the allowance or by a system of day boarding schools, which

would leave the mother free to return to industrial occupations. Twelve and sixpence for the mother, 5s. for the eldest child, and 3s. 6d. for each subsequent child are the amounts suggested; but while the majority of the authors hold that this should be a flat-rate for all, the minority advocate a scheme of graded rates under which the benefits drawn by families at different levels of incomes, up to a maximum of 700*l.* a year, should rise to a maximum of 20s. for the mother, 11s. 6d. for the first child, and 8s. for subsequent children. It is argued that though a flat-rate seems at first sight fairer than graded rates, it would in practice be unjust to families with moderate incomes in the upper artisan and professional classes, since many of them would draw less in benefit than they paid in the taxation necessitated by the scheme. Another matter about which the authors of the report hold different views is that of the treatment of unmarried mothers and illegitimate children, the majority holding that the benefits of the scheme should be extended to them, at least in cases where the union between the parents though irregular is practically permanent, or where the mother has only one "chance child." In order to check promiscuity they suggest that where there are several children by different fathers the allowance on their behalf should continue to be paid, but to a more suitable guardian, to whose care the children should be removed. The minority contend that even with this modification the inclusion of unmarried mothers in the scheme would encourage illegitimacy, and that their needs should be separately provided for by a more deterrent machinery. All are agreed that endowment should be extended to all classes of the community without limit of income, though in the case of the wealthy the amount paid in taxation would necessarily exceed the benefits drawn.

The report states that, so far as can be estimated from the imperfect and out-of-date statistics now available, the cost of a scheme on the flat-rate lines, carrying the allowances for children up to 5 years old, would be approximately 144,000,000*l.* per annum. The additional cost of the graded scheme would be about 9,000,000*l.* per annum. It has been reckoned that the national income is now not less than 3,000,000,000*l.* The scheme, therefore, could be financed by a tax on incomes of all kinds (wages, salaries, profits, rents, &c.) averaging 5 per cent of the income, or 1s. in the *£*. This is a stupendous sum, but it is pointed out that most of it would not be a new charge on the nation, since no one supposes that mothers and children can be adequately maintained on less than the amounts suggested, but merely a redistribution of existing expenditure so as to

* 'Equal Pay and the Family: a Proposal for the National Endowment of Mothers and Children' (1s. net).

share the burden of rearing new generations more equitably, first, between different classes, and, secondly, between the married and unmarried of all classes. National reproduction being, after all, even a more vital necessity than national defence, it is argued that bachelors and spinsters may well be asked to take their share in meeting the cost.

This is, no doubt, a large and ambitious scheme. Many readers will feel inclined to reject it offhand, on the ground that it seems to them to cut at the very roots of parental responsibility, and hence of family life. Its authors claim for it, on the contrary, that its effect would be to give the institution of the family the position of stability and dignity in actual fact which it already occupies in popular theory and sentiment. In order to appreciate the grounds for this contention, it is necessary to pursue two separate lines of argument and finally to see how they converge.

The nation has awakened to the importance of "child supply," and to the fact that a quite appalling proportion of babies either die young or grow up into unhealthy and unsatisfactory men and women. Not unnaturally its first impulse is to throw the blame on to the immediate custodians of children, namely, their mothers, and to bring to bear on their supposed apathy or ignorance all the available machinery for expressing and giving effect to public opinion—the press, the pulpit, the schools, the Public Health Authorities. No doubt the apathy and ignorance of mothers are in fact to blame, and the steps taken to enlighten them are good as far as they go. But one thing is usually forgotten. Regarding motherhood as what it is often called—a craft—it must be remembered that in no other craft in the world is there no direct or recognized relation between the quantity and quality of the product which the craftsman is expected to turn out and the quantity and quality of the material and tools supplied him. The houseroom, food, clothing, fuel, &c., available for a family may be regarded partly as the mother's tools and partly as her material, since out of the food put into a child is its body built up. But the amount of all these things available for her use depends, not on the number of her children or on her skill, but, first, on her husband's skill in his trade or profession and the amount of remuneration he can command for it, and, secondly, on the proportion of that remuneration which he consents—at his own good pleasure, and compelled thereto by no law—to consecrate to the uses of his family. Habit blinds us to the anomalous nature of this arrangement, which is much as though a shoemaker, having entered into partnership with a tailor, were obliged to regulate his supply of tools and

leather, not according to the number of orders he received for shoes, but according to the amount of trade done by his partner in coats and trousers, and the proportion of the profit which he was willing to hand over to be spent on the shoemaking business.

That this queer economic arrangement is anomalous does not in itself condemn it. We are accustomed to anomalies in the British constitution. The question for a practical people must be: Does it work well? The high infantile death-rate and the poor physique of a large proportion of the children who do grow up are the reply. Teach mothercraft to the young wife of a dock labourer when she has only one or two babies to look after, and she may be able to profit by your instructions. But when her family has grown to five or eight, with no corresponding increase in the family income, no teaching will make it adequate or suffice, if she is merely an average woman, to counteract the overstrain and discouragement which make her old before her time. The most obvious remedy is a conscious limitation of families, and it is a remedy that is very widely applied, but by the wrong people. Experience shows that while the intelligent, prudent, and thrifty of all classes are practising an increasingly rigid limitation, the slum population continues to multiply as recklessly as rabbits, so that the national stock tends to be recruited in increasing proportion from the most unfit. In view of the Yellow Peril and of another peril that lies considerably nearer home, the remedy of limitation is clearly a dangerous one to rely on.

From a less material point of view, does the arrangement work well? Does the absolute economic dependence of the wife on the husband tend to produce the happiest kind of relations between them? It is easier to ask the question than to get it honestly answered. Happily married couples should beware of generalizing from their personal experience. Let the wife imagine how she would feel about it if mated to *l'homme moyen sensuel*, and the husband ask himself how he would like it if the cases were reversed and he were the dependent one engaged in unpaid "work of national importance." In the propertied classes the common-sense view of the matter is shown in the custom of marriage settlements, and the bridegroom does not consider himself insulted because his wife's money is strictly tied up, recognizing that the customs of society are devised to suit the weaker brethren, and not for his own, of course, exceptional case.

Let us drop this argument and start off on a quite different tack. Nearly all women, and many men are willing to do at least lip-service to the principle that when women do the same work as men, or work of equivalent difficulty,

they should receive the same pay. But this apparently just claim can be countered by one that seems equally plausible, viz., that since the greater part of the cost of rearing new generations is paid for out of the wages of men, they need higher pay than women. Whether justly or not, the fact that "men have families to keep" is very generally accepted as a reason for paying women at lower rates, even when they do the same work. The result is that men in nearly all trades and professions resent, and resist where they can, the entry of women as that of a peculiarly dangerous class of blacklegs; and women of capacity and ambition are faced with the dilemma of either submitting to be penned up in the unskilled trades or in a few domestic occupations traditionally their own, or forcing their way into the skilled trades, with the full knowledge that their entry will probably

mean the undermining of the men's standard rates, and so make life even harder than before for mothers and children. If they accept the former alternative, the loss is not only theirs, but that of the country, which can ill afford to waste the productive capacities of a great number of its citizens. The scheme of endowment of families offers a way of escape from this dilemma. Under it the one valid excuse for differential standards of pay between the sexes would disappear, and the advocates of the scheme offer cogent reasons for believing that the result would be the raising of women's rates to men's, not, as is sometimes suggested, the lowering of men's to women's. Community of interests would be for the first time established, and men and women could work together in a real comradeship for the raising of the standard of all.

ELEANOR F. RATHBONE.

The World of Industry.

Trade Union Notes.

THE past month has been one of active Labour unrest, and several strikes of particular importance and significance have taken place. The railways, after protracted negotiations and an official settlement on the wages question, have been partly held up by a serious stoppage, which was fortunately not of long duration. The London police have been out on strike for the first time in their history, and the London Fire Brigade threatened to follow suit. The factories of the Co-operative Wholesale Society have been partly paralysed by a strike complicated by a serious inter-union dispute between the Amalgamated Union of Co-operative and Commercial Employees and the other unions. The cotton spinners have been out on strike, and their dispute with the Cotton Control Board has been threatened with proclamation under the Munitions of War Act. Moreover, there have been several minor strikes of municipal employees, and unrest is also prevalent in industries which have not yet been affected. The South Wales coalfield is troubled by the question of surfacemen's hours, and the report of the "Embargo Committee" is not being well received in the munition shops. Altogether, the position has been distinctly menacing, although the disputes remain isolated and cannot be taken as indicating any general movement. Nor is there any political character behind the present

troubles, which appear to be purely economic in origin.

THE police strike is an event of great significance. For years the National Union of Police and Prison Officers has been persecuted by the authorities, and every policeman to whom membership of it could be traced has been savagely victimized. Not only has the right of organization been entirely denied; the policemen have also been treated with obvious injustice in the matter of war advances. This accumulation of grievances finally resulted in open revolt, and for a day and a night London was without police apart from a few special constables. On the whole, the men's action was successful. The wage grievances were partially remedied, and, although full recognition was refused, the Government met the executive of the Union, and it was with them that Mr. Lloyd George himself negotiated the settlement. The subsequent events are not altogether clear. The late Chief Commissioner of Police was made a scapegoat for the Government, and General Macready from the War Office was appointed in his place. The new Commissioner at once put a scheme for a series of staff committees for negotiating purposes before the policemen, and this was apparently accepted by the Conference which he called to consider it. The Police Union thus remains formally unrecognized; but

by negotiating directly during the strike, it has taken a long step towards recognition. Moreover, the victimized constable on whom the dispute partly centred has been reinstated; and it is at least to be hoped that the Government has abandoned the foolish policy of victimization and will in future leave all policemen free to join the union if they choose.

THE London Firemen's case was very similar to that of the police, out of which it partly arose. The firemen are organized in the National Union of Corporation Workers; but the L.C.C. has refused recognition on the ground that the firemen are and must remain a disciplined force. The men had also substantial wage grievances, for which, after long waiting, they had been able to get no redress. Finally, they determined upon a strike ballot; but an immediate stoppage was averted by the reference of the dispute to Sir George Askwith. His award, which has just been issued, seems more calculated in the long run to create trouble than to allay it. He proposes only the formation and recognition of a separate Fire Brigade Union, hedged round with all manner of conditions, and expressly precluded by its rules from any sort of industrial action. It is therefore not surprising that the members of the National Union of Corporation Workers have promptly repudiated this extraordinary proposal.

THE railway strike has just escaped being far and away the most serious industrial trouble of the War. Time after time, the nation has seemed to be on the point of a railway strike during the War; but each time a settlement has finally been arrived at. On the present occasion, events at first followed the usual order. Long negotiations took place, and several successive offers made by the Railway Executive Committee on behalf of the Companies were rejected by the N.U.R. and the Locomotive Engineers and Firemen. At last the War Cabinet stepped in, and it was announced that a settlement had been achieved. This was accepted first by the Delegate Meeting of the N.U.R., by no means unanimously, and subsequently, with even less unanimity, by the Locomotive Engineers. It provided for an advance of 5s. to men and women alike, and 2s. 6d. to boys and girls under 18, retrospective for about a month. It also promised immediate consideration of the claim for equal pay for men and women, and made provision for future advances to be adjusted automatically in accordance with increases in the cost of living. This settlement was officially accepted by both unions, but both executives, followed by mass meetings in many parts of the country, made it clear that they accepted only

"under strong protest," and on account of the national situation. Meanwhile, the South Wales railwaymen took matters into their own hands, and came out on strike for the full 10s. advance which they had claimed. They were followed by some other centres, and especially by the drivers and firemen on the Great Western and other southern systems. The Government at once issued a strong pronouncement refusing any further concessions, and a return to work was happily effected within a few days, largely by the efforts of Mr. Thomas. It is clear, however, that future peace on the railways will depend on a wise handling of the wages problem on a permanent basis.

THE position of the railwaymen has been stated fully in the newspapers. They have received during the War advances of 30s. or 120 per cent on the pre-war average wage on the railways. This includes the 5s. just granted. This statement, however, taken alone is considerably misleading. In the first place, the advance amounts to 120 per cent in only the lowest-paid grades, while the other grades, especially the drivers and firemen, have received proportionately very much less. Secondly, not only were railwaymen's wages most abnormally low before the War; there was actually, when war broke out, beginning with every chance of success a national movement intended very greatly to improve their economic position. The men's organization had enormously improved, but the War has ever since deprived them of the chance of using their economic strength in order to secure an *absolute* improvement in their position. This has led again and again to demands for drastic action by the "forward" sections, and each settlement has been accepted only after great difficulty and under increasingly strong protest. The result of this accumulated "energy" has been seen in a dangerous and even calamitous stoppage which every one will deplore. The railwaymen had public opinion solidly against them, and it is matter for congratulation that, despite their grievances, they realized that their action was impolitic and returned promptly to work.

THE Government Committee which has been appointed to advise upon the whole problem of the relation between men's and women's wages is just getting to work. It has a difficult task before it, and it is hard to see how it can report quickly, despite the promises of an expeditious handling of the problem made by the Prime Minister. It is clear, however, that the problem must be tackled, both because it cannot without

danger be let alone during the War, and because of the chaos which will arise when the War ends unless it has been dealt with in advance. The method so far adopted of taking each case separately, and issuing awards based solely on the expediency of the moment, has hopelessly broken down, and some systematic way of dealing with the problem must be found. It is questionable whether the present Committee will succeed in finding such a way; but it is at least something that the urgency of the question is at last being realized.

AMALGAMATION in the engineering industry is again in the air. On the invitation of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, a conference representing a considerable number of the principal societies has appointed a Committee to prepare a scheme for submission. Of course, it is much easier to appoint a Committee than to draft a workable scheme, and much easier to draft a scheme than to get it accepted; but it is to be hoped that some at least of the unions concerned mean business and are prepared to face the difficulties which amalgamation involves. They might do worse than take a hint from the Iron and Steel industry, where the Confederation launched in 1917 is fast developing into an amalgamation. The ballot of the Steel Smelters in favour of complete amalgamation with the new body created under the scheme has just resulted overwhelmingly in favour.

THE Trades Union Congress at Derby marks no epoch. Its war resolution carried Labour's efforts no further; indeed, it was certainly of design that it left things very much where they were. The scheme for a separate Trade Union Labour Party, fathered by Messrs. Havelock Wilson, W. J. Davis, and J. B. Williams, was crushingly defeated in accordance with expectations; but all three of its sponsors secured election to the new Parliamentary Committee. The railway trade unions and the craftsmen disputed as usual, and many other hardy annuals made their appearance in the debates. A new step, however, was taken by the appointment of a Special Committee to report upon the problem of Trade Union Structure. This Committee was appointed under a resolution, carried by a narrow majority, pronouncing in favour of union by industry. The paragraph in the Report dealing with the General Federation of Trade Unions was referred back in order to enable the two committees to meet and, if possible, settle their differences. Mr. G. H. Stuart-Bunning succeeds Mr. Ogden as Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee.

C.

Art and Life. Detachment.

MY Self has grown too mad for me to master.
Craven beyond what comfort I can find,

It cries: "*Oh God! I am stricken with disaster.*"
Cries in the night: "*I am stricken—I am blind.*"

I will divorce it. I will make my dwelling
Far from my Self. Not through these hind'ring tears

Will I see men's tears shed. Not with these ears

Will I hear news that tortures in the telling.

I will go seeking for my soul's remotest
And stillest place; for oh! I starve and thirst
To hear in quietness man's passionate protest
Against the doom with which his world is cursed.

Not my own wand'rings, not my own abidings,
Shall give my search a bias and a bent:
For me is no light moment of content:
For me no friend, no teller of the tidings.

The waves of endless time do sing and thunder
Upon the cliffs of space. And on that sea
I will sail forth, nor fear to sink thereunder,
Immeasurable time supporting me.
That sea—that mother of a million summers,
Who bore, with melody, a million springs,
Shall sing for my enchantment, as she sings
To Life's forsaken ones, and Death's newcomers.

Look, yonder stand the stars to banish anger;
And there the immortal years do laugh at pain;
And here is promise of a blessed languor
To smooth at last the seas of time again;
And all those mothers' sons, who did recover
From Death, do cry aloud: "*Ah! cease to mourn us;*
To Life and Love you claimed that you had born us,
But we have found Death kinder than a lover."

I have divorced my Self. Alone it searches
Among dark ruins for its yesterday;
Beats with its hands upon the doors of churches,
And at their altars finds it cannot pray.
But I am free—I am free of indecision
And blood and weariness and all things cruel.
I have sold my Self for silence, for the jewel
Of silence, and the shadow of a vision.

S. B.

Adventures in Books.

COMMONPLACE books are not often kept in these hurried days, except by people who have to live by their pens. The late Earl Brassey, one learns from the preface to 'Warriors and Statesmen' (John Murray), was an exception. Some of his gleanings from the books he had read were printed several years ago for private circulation, and since the War began a collection of extracts on religious topics has been published for the benefit of some war charities. The present volume, which has been edited by Mr. Horace G. Hutchinson, contains passages relating to warriors and statesmen which Lord Brassey thought worthy of inclusion in his "gleanings." The persons about whom he gleaned range from Queen Victoria and Prince Albert to Machiavelli and Talleyrand, and go down as late in time as Chamberlain, Rhodes, and Lord Randolph Churchill. Personally, I have enjoyed most those which deal with Disraeli and Gladstone. One takes a special interest in noticing the passages about famous men that have been chosen as particularly true or appropriate by somebody who knew them in their habits as they lived.

THERE are, of course, people who can see no merit in a commonplace book. Dr. Johnson was one of them. "Why any part of a book," he remarks in an essay in *The Idler*, "which can be consulted at pleasure, should be copied, I was never able to discover." Very few and very enviable will be those who have in their possession, and so can consult at leisure, all the books from which Lord Brassey quotes. And against Johnson one may set old Thomas Fuller, who held that "a commonplace book contains many notions in garrison, whence the owner may draw out an army into the field on competent warning." Locke is another advocate of commonplace books, and Gibbon tells us that he compiled one on the system which Locke advised, though he adds that "it is a practice which I do not strenuously recommend." In one respect Southey (whose published 'Commonplace Books' form four stout and closely printed volumes) and Lord Brassey were akin. "Reading," Lord Brassey wrote in the preface to this volume, "has been one of the great pleasures of my life." "Books," Southey wrote to Caroline Bowles, "are all but everything to me. I live with them and by

them, and might almost say for them and in them." What men such as these have gathered during their adventures in books deserves attention.

To soar with Mr. E. V. Lucas 'Twixt Eagle and Dove' (Methuen) is not to encounter adventures that have any element of risk. It is more like going for a stroll, sometimes in the country, but more frequently in London, with an engaging, urbane, well-informed man of the world who has taught us on previous excursions that we shall not even run the risk of being bored. Or, to vary the metaphor, we are given a fresh bottle of the esteemed Lucas vintage. My metaphor, I see, is not happily chosen; for the drink that Mr. Lucas sets before us cheers, but does not inebriate. It is one of his qualities that he never forces the note, is never in the least degree rhetorical or inflated. But it is really unnecessary to say more of his charming essays than that a new volume of them may now be had.

WE do not often think of Sir Walter Scott as sitting upon the bench and dispensing justice after the fashion which the laws of Scotland have laid down. Yet he held the office of Sheriff of Selkirkshire for thirty-three years, and during that time measured out law, and let us hope justice, to many misdemeanants. This aspect of Scott's activities is examined by Mr. John Chisholm in 'Sir Walter Scott as a Judge' (Edinburgh, W. Green & Son). Mr. Chisholm occupies the seat of justice which Sir Walter once held, and his book is mainly composed of the actual judgments pronounced by Scott, the *dossiers* of which have up till now lain buried among the papers of the Sheriff Court at Selkirk. One of the peculiarities of the legal procedure of the time was that the Sheriff could be appealed to from himself and asked to reconsider his own judgment. In one such case Scott seems to have been annoyed by the pertinacity of the appellant, for he adds a note to his judgment stating: "In respect that this cause has been repeatedly before the Sheriff he requests the parties, if dissatisfied with his judgment, to seek redress elsewhere." In another, provoked by some "improper expressions" in the petition, he is "unwilling to suppose any disrespect was intended," but warns "the practitioners that if in

future a passage shall occur in any paper which shall appear derogatory to the Court, he will not only order the paper to be withdrawn, but accompany his censure with a suitable fine."

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WHEN people talk (as sometimes happens) of the effect of the War upon literature, they usually confine themselves to the result which the emotional upheaval it has caused will have upon literary inspiration. But there is another and more calculable effect that deserves attention. Just as the War has taught all of us geography, so it has made us realize the need and value of good translations. To know the best that is known and thought in the world, and, by making this known, to create a current of true and fresh ideas, is, according to Matthew Arnold, the business of criticism. To know as much as possible of everything that is planned or done in the world is henceforth the business of good citizenship, for unless this knowledge is widespread our foreign and commercial policy cannot be well directed, and our attitude to other nations cannot be either intelligent or safe. And there can be no doubt that for this purpose most people will have to depend upon translations.

* * * * *

It is satisfactory therefore to notice at least the beginnings of a movement to remove the reproach against English translations of contemporary books. For the rather low level to which the ordinary hack-work of translation had fallen, publishers and public are alike to blame. Messrs. Græme Ritchie and J. M. Moore complain with justice in 'Translation from French' (Cambridge University Press) that, while some knowledge of the language of our Ally has come to be generally recognized as an essential part of the equipment of every educated man and woman, "French is not studied with sufficient regard to minute accuracy, nor can a really sound knowledge of the language be said to be a common accomplishment among our public men and journalists or even our authors and scholars." Two examples cited by Messrs. Ritchie and Moore illustrate how false opinions may gain currency through this imperfect knowledge. It is sometimes said that among the causes of the War was an alleged French desire for "revenge." The fact is that *la revanche*, as used in the recent past, contains no idea of vir' tiveness. "It means in fact nothing more than 'the return game,' as when whist-players who have just won a rubber ask their opponents if they would like their 'revenge.'" And the second example is more

serious and less pardonable: "The official English translation of the Allied Note answering Germany's first offer of peace in January, 1917, renders *prétendu* by 'pretended,' where it clearly means, as generally, 'alleged.'" We may hope that the movement of which Messrs. Ritchie and Moore's admirable textbook is a product will make mischievous inaccuracies like these impossible in the near future.

* * * * *

MENTION of translation reminds me that one of my adventures in books this month was enjoyed in the company of John Hookham Frere, "the most brilliant of the translators of Aristophanes." The exciting cause was the capture of the three-volume edition of his works, printed by Pickering, and with the memoir by Sir Bartle Frere, at a cost too little discouraging to be resisted, especially in these days, when the prices of second-hand books, as of other things, are soaring upwards. Frere, Professor Courthope points out, attains highest eminence as a translator, but, as the same authority adds, he is also one of the most pleasing figures in the history of English literature: "His works show all the excellences, without any of the defects, characteristic of the genius of men like Horace Walpole, Shenstone, and Somervile. He had Walpole's love of art and letters without his artificiality; Shenstone's taste for simplicity without his affectation; and Somervile's delight in the country joined to a keen appreciation of the pleasures of society in London." People who think of following Rogers's example of reading an old book when a new one comes out might try Frere's parodies and translations. It is possible, as the priest said of purgatory, to go farther and fare worse.

* * * * *

LAST month I was able to congratulate Mr. Blackwell on the excellent manner in which some of his books have been produced in the difficult conditions which the War has caused. Similar praise is due to Mr. John Lane for a delightful book. Miss Eleanor Brougham's anthology of English poems from the fourteenth to the eighteenth century, called 'Corn from Olde Fieldes' (the Bodley Head), is as good in form as it is in substance. It contains quite a large number of verses which, though of genuine poetical quality, have hitherto been accessible only in rare books or, in some cases, have not been reprinted at all. Its compiler's intention has been to bring into public notice some of the lesser-known writers of an earlier period, and to show their high level of achievement. She has done this in an anthology which cannot fail to be prized by all its possessors. INDICATOR.

Reviews.

EDUCATION AND THE WORKERS.

THE friends of the Workers' Educational Association would have wished to preserve it from interpretation at the hands of Mr. Begbie.* It is obvious that no movement can be truly described by a Cook's tourist with a pencil, and the W.E.A. is not to be explained by a number of "true stories gathered in the course of a recent tour through industrial England."

Mr. Begbie pleads for consideration of his Introduction, which is characteristically entitled 'Dead Souls.' It contains the author's theory of education, and explains the failure of the book. "A rightly educated man," according to Mr. Begbie, "is one who corresponds most perfectly with his environment, who has freer access to the highest enjoyments of existence, who feels within himself a vital responsiveness to the loveliness, the majesty, the wonder, and the interest of the universe, who is conscious within himself of a permanent attention and a continuous growth." And again, "The end of education is to make the dead soul a living soul, and the living soul a growing soul, and the growing soul a Personality that still hungers and still thirsts for the ultimate satisfactions of divinity."

This vaporous rhetoric may raise a gentle flutter in the hearts of the sentimental reader for whom Mr. Begbie appears to write; but it betrays a woeful misunderstanding of the nature of adult education. The matter is put in a nutshell in the Interim Report on industrial and social conditions of the Adult Education Committee†:—

"The motive which impels men and women to seek education is partly the wish for fuller personal development. It arises from the desire for knowledge, for self-expression, for the satisfaction of intellectual, æsthetic, and spiritual needs, and for a fuller life. It is based on a claim for the recognition of human personality. . . . The motive is also partly social. Indeed, so far as the workers are concerned, it is, we think, this social purpose which principally inspires the desire for education. They demand opportunities for education in the hope that the power which it brings will enable them to understand and help in the solution of the common problems of human society. In many cases, therefore, their efforts to obtain education are specifically directed towards rendering the worker better fitted for

the responsibilities of membership in political, social, and industrial organizations."

There is sound wisdom in this. Mr. Begbie's fancy turns rather towards the "poor student" burning midnight oil. But this is the least part of education. Education is primarily a social process, and the working-class student realizes this. It is the root weakness of Mr. Begbie's method that he went interviewing "poor students" in their homes when his time should have been spent in seeing them in their classes. Then, perhaps, he would not have written of education as an individual process, and clouded the minds of his readers with mere words.

Reference has been made to the recently issued Report of the Adult Education Committee. It is not an exaggeration to say that threepence expended on it is an infinitely better investment than half-a-crown on Mr. Begbie's amateurish and journalistic adventure.

Though Mr. Begbie asks his readers' attention primarily to "the stories" in the book, the views of the "poor students" on Labour and industrial questions occupy so large a portion of the author's space that it is difficult to make out whether the book is a volume of "chapters from the romance of the poor student," or a series of *obiter dicta* on Labour problems interpreted by Mr. Begbie. In fact, the reader cannot but wonder what the book is really about. Mr. Begbie's understanding of the new industrial movement is as superficial as his grasp of the purpose of the educational movements in which he found his "poor students." The W.E.A. cannot be seen from outside by a journalist; neither can the trend of opinion which is shaping working-class policy be understood by the passing sentimentalist. Says Mr. Begbie: "The youth of Democracy, which has not yet formulated an answer to the question of life, is looking about it for a weapon and a leader. How can it alter things? It has no real vision and no real enthusiasm. It is only tired of things as they are, only angry with circumstance, only conscious of an exterior oppression. What will it do with its vast power if it has no light on its path and no captain in its soul? Our peril is that this young leaderless Democracy has formulated no thesis of life." And again, "The peaceful evolution of our English nation is threatened by this impatience of the younger men. Among them one finds the idealist and the careful thinker, but for the most part they are rather reckless, certainly materialistic, and, I should say, undisciplined thinkers. . . . They are wretched because they have no inward life. They are cynical, disillusioned, and embittered because they have eyes only for the visible."

Mr. Begbie's "recent tour through industrial England" has taught him little. If the dozen or so people mentioned in his volume—several of whom are by no means young men—are the examples on which he builds his generalization, it is not surprising that his attempts at interpretation are so wide of the mark. If there is one charge which cannot truthfully be brought against "young Democracy," it is that of materialism. Mr. Begbie does not understand the language "young Democracy" speaks. The Shop Steward Movement may be revolutionary, and it may threaten "the peaceful evolution of our English nation"; but it is not materialistic. It is based upon the claims of human personality.

Nor are the young men wretched, cynical, disillusioned, and bitter. Mr. Begbie with his notebook—perhaps because of his notebook—has not gained an entry to the new movement. The young men are grim and determined; but there is an undoubted sense of hopefulness, and, what Mr. Begbie will find it difficult to believe, a wide vision such as men have not had since industrialism cast its blight on the world. In spite of Mr. Begbie, "young Democracy" has formulated, though in the merest outline as yet, its "thesis of life." It has rediscovered, or rather re-interpreted, the philosophy of personality, and its main attack is being made upon industry, which, because it is without a social motive, has tortured and subdued the human personality. "Young Democracy" is idealistic and enthusiastic. Mr. Begbie would have us believe that it is jaundiced and old before its time, and wrinkled like an infant fed on gin. The truth is that it is nascent, vigorous, alert. But it is too complex and subtle a thing to be crystallized into a dozen short chapters dealing with the personal appearance of "poor students" and their struggles for knowledge.

It is a relief to turn to 'The W.E.A. Education Year-Book' for 1918,* from which the reader, though he may not catch the real spirit of the movement, will gather something of the wide interests, solid achievements, and infinite possibilities of the W.E.A. The trouble about the Year-Book is that the fare it provides is too generous. Its 500 pages of close type are packed with articles and information covering the whole range of educational effort. The Introductory section contains contributions from Bernard Shaw, A. Clutton-Brock, J. A. Hobson, G. D. H. Cole, and other writers. The educational system forms the general subject of the second part of the volume, and includes

*The W.E.A. Education Year-Book, 1918. (Workers' Educational Association, 5s. net.)

*Living Water: Chapters from the Romance of the Poor Student. By Harold Begbie. (Headley Bros., 2s. 6d. net.)

† Cd. 9107, 3d.

no fewer than eighteen articles on various aspects of national education. Then follows a series of articles reviewing the position of education in foreign countries; and next comes a section dealing with 'The Universities and the Workers.' There is a section devoted to the W.E.A.; and another to similar educational movements. The volume closes with a section on the organization of the teaching profession.

It is humanly impossible to review such a volume as this. It is at once a book of reference on educational affairs and a volume of essays on educational questions. Many of the articles are decidedly controversial, and in more than one case the opinions expressed are contrary to the views of the Association. This gives the volume a variety which is of considerable value. It goes without saying that Mr. Bernard Shaw's Preface tilts at many ancient traditions and prejudices, and propounds views which are a challenge to thought, and a stimulus to opposition. The volume is to be heartily commended, and should find a place in the library of every thoughtful citizen.

* * *

EARLY AMERICAN LITERATURE.

THE first volume in the literary history of a country where literature did not evolve from primitive beginnings, as among the European nations, but was transplanted in the form of slips and grafts to a most uncongenial soil, is particularly difficult to make interesting; but the collaborators in this new history of American literature* have succeeded in their refractory task. Of their scholarship, the names on the title-page and above the several chapters are a voucher that has been amply honoured. The work does credit to the authors and editors, and to our own 'Cambridge History of English Literature,' to which it is described as "supplementary."

We must, in particular, congratulate the editors on having steered clear of many of the faults of the work just mentioned. Their book has been properly edited: the initial scheme was obviously well thought out; there are no gaps, no jerky transitions, and no confusing repetitions. The chronological order is strictly observed. There is, further, a pleasing oneness of view, and a remarkable uniformity of style. Had the book been put into our hands as the work of a single pen, the only part that would have been disturbed our faith would have been the chapter on Bryant and the minor poets, the author

of which attempts the kind of æsthetic assessment that the preface criticizes as the mistaken aim of C. F. Richardson's 'American Literature.'

It is no disparagement to remark that the interest of the greater part of this volume is antiquarian, or, at any rate, historical mainly in the social sense. The book would be more correctly entitled a literary history of the American people, tracing as it does the social, mental, and spiritual currents that eventually resulted in literature. Comparatively few of the works noticed are ever likely to be studied as typical examples of great literary art. The American renaissance did not arrive till after the United States became a nation. It had a precursor in Franklin, who was a humanist if ever there was one. But the first American man of letters is Washington Irving, who was born in the year of American independence; the first novelist is Cooper, who made the American Revolution material for historical romances; and the only two poets, in any large sense, mentioned in this volume, are Bryant and Emerson, the first of whom does not rank greatly among the world's poets, and the second ranks principally as a philosopher or seer who was sometimes a poet. With the advent of these writers the national literature may be said to have become conscious of itself; hitherto it had been but a distant province of English literature, and for the most part its character was very provincial.

The desire to write plays, poems, or romances about events appealing to the spirit of patriotism is only one of the impulses that tend to make literature national, an expression of the national spirit and character. This, certainly, appeared at an early stage. An outburst of patriotic ballads and satires dates from the passing of the Stamp Act; and both of the wars with Great Britain were the occasion of martial verse in large quantities—not as a rule striking in quality. More significant were the large number of plays written on episodes of the Revolution and other national events during the first decades of the nineteenth century. The best work of Cooper, even when he was not glorifying Paul Jones or touching in any way upon the struggle for independence, was thoroughly national; and that of his rival in South Carolina, William Gilmore Simms, was so intimately bound up with local patriotism that he has never secured the wide hearing to which he was entitled. Since their time, at dates that are outside the purview of the present volume, American romance has put forth such pertinacious efforts to make history that no other group of events in the annals of the world has had anything like so many historical novels written about it as the American Civil War.

The first part of the book deals with the early travellers and explorers, the

early historians of New England, the Puritan divines (among them Edwards and the Mathers), and the eighteenth-century philosophers, who were mainly an offshoot of those of England, Johnson being an eloquent interpreter of Bishop Berkeley's idealism, whilst Woolman revealed a personality, at least, that was more original. Then come the first magazines and reviews, the large body of political theorists who canvassed and determined the shape of the American constitution and left the classical collection of political essays, 'The Federalist'; and, finally, the pre-Revolutionary record closes with a chapter on the beginnings of verse, containing one name alone that can pretend to the dignity of even a minor poet, that of Philip Freneau. So far only one giant has emerged, and he a Titan of life and affairs rather than of letters, Benjamin Franklin. His career is ably treated by Prof. Sherman.

The tale is resumed with 'Travellers and Observers' (not "Explorers" this time), and with 'The Early Drama, 1756-1860,' a chapter that is of absorbing interest, not less so because few Englishmen have seen or read half-a-dozen of the pieces enumerated, though a good many were played at one time or another on this side of the Atlantic. 'Early Essayists' brings us to Irving, the writer who did much to save the literature from provincialism, without any detriment to the growing sense of nationality, by bringing it back into the main current of urbane, humanistic art flowing from the founts of Addison and Goldsmith. The admirable chapter on Washington Irving is from the pen of one who knew him, George Haven Putnam, veteran of the Civil War and doctor of letters. Dr. Carl van Doren writes two first-rate chapters on fiction, beginning with the imitators of Richardson and that curious but very unsatisfying exponent of the Gothic romance, Brockden Brown, and ending with Melville, author of 'Moby Dick,' and some lesser lights. His eulogy of Cooper's "Deerslayer" series is unstinted; but its generosity may be condoned on the plea that a literary study devoid of enthusiasm would be lifeless reading. It must indeed be granted that throughout the book the writers have evidently aimed at a just balance between sympathy and critical detachment, with singular unanimity and success.

The last two chapters are concerned with transcendentalism in New England, and with its leading representative to the world at large, Emerson. Prof. Goddard contributes the general chapter, and a writer well known in England, Paul Elmer More, in a chapter all too brief, portrays, analyses, and sets that enigmatic figure in his due place in the romantic movement, with a good temper and a sureness of judgment that excite our admiration.

* *A History of American Literature.* Edited by W. P. Trent, John Erskine, Stuart P. Sherman, Carl van Doren. Vol. I. (Cambridge, University Press, 15s. net.)

It must be added that the course of American thought and religious feeling, from the controversies of the Puritans and their aristocratic and democratic parties down to the transcendental movement of the nineteenth century, is traced with sureness and lucidity.

The bibliographies extend to more than two hundred pages, and are scientifically prepared. Along with the full account of all the more notable works in the text, the book, besides its other manifold merits, constitutes a most acceptable index of literary Americana.

THE NEW 'EMILE.'

It is unlikely that Mr. Wells will ever take rank among the English novelists. The next generation will reprint anthologies of his finest short stories—the best in 'The Country of the Blind' and a few from elsewhere—and will select one or two from the group containing 'Ann Veronica,' 'Tono Bungay,' and the present work* as intelligent diagnoses by a contemporary of the stages of social development through which their fathers struggled; but will perhaps ignore even 'Love and Mr. Lewisham' and 'Kipps,' his best essays in the true art of fiction, and will certainly have no use for his wars in the air and other clever futurism, already as obsolete as Jules Verne. But Mr. Wells is none the less interesting to his own age for having failed to make his choice between being a teacher of social science for the multitude and being a novelist. He could not be both; and he has magnanimously sacrificed the future—on which his eye has always pathetically rested—for the present; or, rather, he has striven to serve the future, not by leaving it literature of keeping qualities, but by helping to relay its social foundations.

He began preaching Reconstruction two decades before the term became a catchword, and he has consistently taught it by the right method, that of first principles. His new book is no exception. It is as much a treatise on Reconstruction as were 'Anticipations,' 'Mankind in the Making,' and 'A Modern Utopia.' It is no more a novel than was that impudent, provocative, brilliant book 'A New Machiavelli.'

The theme is education—education as the basis of civilization. The War has made Mr. Wells consider what might have been the state of Europe now had mankind been properly educated; how different might have been the course of the War had this country's education "by school and college, by book and speech and newspaper," not been "confused and superficial and incomplete, be-

cause its institutions were a patched-up system of traditions, compromises, and interests, devoid of any clear and single guiding idea of a national purpose."

In the background is the further question of what is the education required now not merely to prevent Germany or any other predatory State from bringing about such calamities again, but also to ensure such universal sanity as will render similar crimes impossible and make man the master of his fate. But Mr. Wells does not come provided with a scheme for this new education; at any rate, he does not produce one, though he supplies plenty of ideas for defining its purposes. In 'Peter and Joan' he appears as the critical analyst of the current methods of training and misleading the young, and his analysis is a terrific indictment.

His method is that of the explorer. We should say he started with no definite plan beyond the obvious one of harking back a score of years and taking two young people who would arrive at maturity at the date when war broke out, two children under the guardianship of a man utterly dissatisfied with English schools and teachers, but determined to procure for them the best available; and then of studying all the possibilities and seeing what would happen. He set himself to write an experimental novel, to work out a problem of life on paper. Given a man of Mr. Wells's knowledge, honesty, and logical temper, the result was bound to be valuable; and it would be a futile criticism to observe that an imaginary case does not prove anything. The proof is as cogent, and the method as legitimate, as those of most treatises on capital and labour, the wage theory, the land question, or the conscription of capital, which are only a combination of the same elements—critical observation and theoretical speculation; and Mr. Wells's method has the advantage that his book will be read by thousands, and impart ideas to tens of thousands. Perhaps that is a better bit of work than writing a masterpiece of fiction.

A criticism that is sure to be levelled at 'Peter and Joan' is that it exaggerates the views of other educators, gives as distorted a likeness of common types of school as ever Dickens gave in Dotheboys Hall, and caricatures almost everybody but the three persons in the centre of the picture. We are not inclined to lay much stress on this complaint. Caricature is a fault in a novel; but Mr. Wells is not offering us a novel. Satire has a useful place in controversy, and the reformer of abuses has a right to choose any literary weapon that will serve his end. Reuchlin and his friends chose the Latin epistle when they made their attack on mediæval obscurantism, exactly five hundred years before Mr. Wells undertook a like duty. The 'Epistolæ

Obscurorum Virorum' might just as well be censured for impropriety of form. Mr. Wells's ridicule, his comic travesty of accepted doctrines, is bound to stimulate thought and prompt an examination of standards and aims. It may perhaps finish off some absurdities for good.

A better-founded objection is that much of his caricature is too cheap, like his ungentlemanly frolics with Lady Charlotte's tuft of sandy hairs and the horseplay when he puts her to bed with her boots on; and by losing his temper and enveloping in sweeping obloquy everything educational he will alienate many readers. Oswald, who seems to be the Socrates of the many dialogues on education, has no patience whatever with the classical side. To Dr. Lippick's descant on the Greek spirit and gratuitous quotation from Euripides he gives back "three good minutes of Swahili." This would be a fair hit if Swahili could give us a history and a literature like the Greek. If not, why speak scornfully of "dead Levantines," and be ready to jettison a great phase of human experience? It is the Bolshevik craze for starting with a clean slate. Education will have to cultivate variety not less, but more, than it has done in the past. What is needed, as Dr. Mercier pointed out in a book noticed in these columns, is a preliminary study of individual faculty. Then there can be an early differentiation of individuals, which need not mean what is commonly meant by specialization. That too often implies a premature abandonment of true education for a hasty plunge into something that will give quick returns.

But on the educational stage in which Greek and Latin culture will always, for certain select youths, be the vitalizing influence, to spread through them into the entire community, Mr. Wells is not helpful. He does not really tell us what happened to Peter and Joan at Cambridge, with the exception of certain irrelevant incidents. We hope that his ideas do not stop at this point; and we wish that he had shown how the Universities could be, and should have been, the nerve-centre of the educational organism, maintaining the whole in health and vigour, and directing its course towards the future.

The last chapter, Oswald's valediction, in which he reviews the results of his quest, is a failure both from Oswald's and from the reader's point of view. Oswald himself is a disappointment. He is one of the three figures on whom our attention is concentrated. His education is admittedly as much at stake as that of his two charges. But his experiment fails to bring him enlightenment; his ideas at the end have acquired only vagueness; and the strong man degenerates into a feeble sentimentalist. It would have been more satisfying and more in character

**Peter and Joan: the Story of an Education.* By H. G. Wells. (Cassell & Co., 9s. net.)

to have made Oswald dream Peter's dream of the Old Experimenter, which is a philosophy too mature for a boy of twenty-five who has hardly ever thought of first and last things.

The dream itself is one of the best parts of the book, and worth the whole of 'God, the Invisible King.' Perhaps the ideas are not original, but they have never been expressed in a more original way. The dream unfolds the primary basis of education—man's duty to control himself, while God stands neutral, His purposes undivulged.

There are many magnificent things in the book that show what Mr. Wells might have achieved had he seriously tried to be a novelist. The description of Dolly's death in the sea off Capri, Peter's air-fight with Von Papen, and the destruction of his war-balloon, are thrilling pieces. The book is far too long, and we fervently hope it is not to be a precedent. The earlier chapters are not merely too much spun out, but also not quite successful. Mr. Wells has not given a first-rate delineation of child life: as babies, in fact, Peter and Joan are tiresome. But no one is better than he at depicting and analysing the growing youth and the raw girl. The scene where Joan bites Peter's wrist, and indeed the whole book entitled 'Adolescence,' is done to perfection. The climax of the story is when the foster brother and sister have to be made lovers. Like Mr. Bernard Shaw, Mr. Wells holds that choosing and wooing are the woman's business; and the author of 'Man and Superman' has never staged a finer bit of drama than the tense episode in which Joan pops the question.

If 'Joan and Peter' could be made compulsory reading for all who have, directly or indirectly, the care of youth, it would help, surely, to overcome the initial difficulty, that our educators are not educated.

AN EMPIRE-BUILDER.

SIR GEORGE FORREST'S 'Life of Lord Clive' is not an easy book to read. There is none of the "rhetoric" in it that somehow, when allied to Macaulay's genius, gives a glow to the twice- and thrice-told tales of history. Sir George Forrest, in his desire to tell only authenticated facts, seldom gives us a straightforward narrative. His pages are freckled with quotation marks, and dark with unabridged State papers; and he adds to the fatigue of his readers' eyes and brains by a variety in the spelling of proper names that reminds us of the worst excesses of Russian fiction. Every writer from whom he quotes has had, if we may use the expression, a

"go" at them, and Sir George Forrest then comes along with what we suppose is the usual modern spelling. Indian politics in the eighteenth century are sufficiently complicated without every cheat and tyrant and pretender appearing with two different names in the same paragraph.

It is, however, a book that is well worth the difficulty of reading, for it is packed with pictures of the life of the time. The servants of the East India Company in the settlement of Fort St. George at Madras, to which Clive first journeyed, lived in circumstances less like those of the Civil Service of to-day than of the pupils at Dotheboys Hall. The highest pay that any one of them received from the Company, the Governor of the settlement himself, was 300*l.* a year; Clive started as a writer at 5*l.* With such pittances as these, it is not surprising that even compulsory church-going twice a day did not deter them from the rapacious private trading which later developed into the kind of thing that we associate with the Congo under Leopold. The most interesting pages in the book are those that deal with Clive's well-known forgery and with the events of the Black Hole of Calcutta. Concerning the latter Sir George Forrest publishes many extracts from the diary of Holwell which give a horribly vivid impression of that agonizing night. Holwell kept himself alive by drinking the drops of perspiration that ran down his face and sucking the perspiration from his sleeves.

"The Black Hole" seems to be conclusively proved, from the documents here, to have been a crime of stupidity rather than of deliberate malice. Certainly Surajah Dowla was not himself directly responsible, though there is some reason to believe that the horror was deliberately contrived by Omichund, the rascally native merchant whom Clive afterwards outrascalled. Clive is not a hero of the George Washington kind. Having used Omichund first to make peace with Surajah Dowla and then to conspire for his overthrow, Clive did not scruple in his turn to conspire against Omichund, so that the villain, having sworn to Surajah Dowla by his most sacred beliefs that an Englishman never broke his word, declared after his own overthrow that he had lost all faith in human nature.

We cannot understand why any one is eager either greatly to blame or to exonerate Clive for his behaviour in this case. He was not a man of strict honour like Admiral Watson, a singularly brave and admirable figure, who declined to take part in the deception, and whose name Clive forged to the fictitious agreement with Omichund. It is only people who like to imagine that "commercial enterprise" and empires are among the fine things of the world who are distressed at discovering fraud and

violence to be their ingredients. Clive, it seems to us, was a flawless artificer in the work which fate appointed to him. He is not, however, we think, a suitable subject to turn into a national hero. Neither his virtues nor his vices have enough thought about them. His obstinate bravery, simple dishonesty, and glum temper are the qualities of a rather unattractive schoolboy. All the intention that he had in life was that of making money either for himself or for the East India Company, and the extreme cleverness that he showed in this narrow channel belongs less to the intellect than to what one can only regard as a rather ungentlemanly sharpness.

He did not get much fun out of life. His wealth could not make him into a connoisseur, nor did his figure enable him to be a beau. He loved and married a lady who had been invited to "trip it" to India for the express purpose of finding a rich husband. He was always low-spirited. His valour was of the grim, not of the flourishing, kind. In his early days he had the luck of a man whose being alive matters to no one and least to himself. When he tried, in loneliness and poverty and ill-health, to shoot himself the pistol twice missed fire. He could turn a mob of cowards into brave men, "shaming them by the way he exposed himself" without a scratch. But he had none of the graces. Even in his comparatively humane treatment of the Indians he acted more from policy than from any tenderness of feeling. As a military commander he seems to have been luckier in his opponents than in his supporters. Above all he was a dull man. He could not apply the proverb (a sure test of dullness) about sauce for the goose and sauce for the gander. There seemed to him nothing anomalous in his compelling other servants of the Company to take no presents from Indian princes, when he himself had taken three hundred thousand pounds and further a yearly income of thirty thousand. When Parliament, from jealousy of his wealth rather than from any sense of justice, applied the proverb for him, he became gloomily enraged and finally "died by his own hand." We do not know why both Macaulay and Sir George Forrest leave this interesting event in the unsatisfactory state of a passage from Cornelius Nepos. There is a great deal of variety in suicide, from Mr. Galsworthy's "stoic" with his good dinner and attack of apoplexy, to the less fortunate gentleman who shut his head in a carpet bag. It seems in this case a dull rather than a tragic end for so resolute and powerful a man as Clive. His physical courage was unsurpassable, he was never personally cruel, he was not nearly so greedy as he might have been—perhaps not an unsuitable subject for a national hero, after all.

**The Life of Lord Clive.* By Sir George W. Forrest. 2 vols. (Cassell & Co., 1*l.* 16*s.* net.)

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Birmingham. A CATALOGUE OF THE BIRMINGHAM COLLECTION, including printed books and pamphlets, manuscripts, maps, views, portraits, &c.; compiled under the direction of Walter Powell and Herbert Maurice Cashmore. *Birmingham, Cornish Bros.*, 1918. 10 in. 1148 pp. paper, 21/ n.; cloth, 25/ n. 015.4248

This portly volume is the third catalogue of the local literature of Birmingham that has been issued since the fire of 1879, in which the original collection was almost entirely destroyed. The new catalogue is about a dozen times as large as the last list, issued in 1885. It is a monument to the industry of Mr. Powell, the Chief Librarian, Mr. Cashmore, the Deputy Chief Librarian, and their assistants. To all interested in the topography and local literature of the metropolis of the Midlands the volume will be indispensable.

Sparke (Archibald). BOLTON PUBLIC LIBRARIES: Class List No. 9, CATALOGUE OF BOOKS IN THE CENTRAL LENDING AND REFERENCE LIBRARIES ON MEDICINE, SPORTS AND PASTIMES, PHOTOGRAPHY, AGRICULTURE, LANDSCAPE GARDENING. *Bolton, Libraries Committee*, 1918. 8½ in. 160 pp. 2 indexes, boards, 2d. 017.1

United States of America. CLASSIFICATION; MUSIC AND BOOKS ON MUSIC. *Washington, Library of Congress*. See 780.8 MUSIC. 025.4

100 PHILOSOPHY.

***Barker (Ernest).** GREEK POLITICAL THEORY: PLATO AND HIS SUCCESSORS. *Methuen* [1918]. 9 in. 416 pp. app. index, 14/ n. 184.1

In 1906 appeared Mr. Barker's first book, 'The Political Thought of Plato and Aristotle.' The present volume is a recasting of the first four chapters of the previous work. The author chiefly discusses the 'Republic,' the 'Politics,' and the 'Laws,' and deals in a briefer manner with More, Rousseau, Hegel, Comte, and the modern Platonists.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. YEAR-BOOK, 1918. *Washington*, 1918. 10 in. 286 pp. pors. bibliog. index. 172.4

Comprises the reports of the Executive, a list of publications, obituary notices, &c.

Constable (Frank C.). TELERGY (THE COMMUNION OF SOULS). *Kegan Paul*, 1918. 7½ in. 118 pp., 3/6 n. 134

Mainly a synopsis of the author's 'Personality and Telepathy,' this book is an attempt to demonstrate that telepathy—which Mr. Constable assumes to have been proved to be part of human experience—points to communion between us all as souls.

Hookham (Paul). PSYCHISM, GLASTONBURY, AND 'THE MONTH.' *Oxford, Blackwell*, 1918. 9½ in. 38 pp. paper, 1/6 n. 133.9

The author of 'Raymond: a Rejoinder,' defends Mr. F. Bligh Bond's case, set out in 'The Gate of Remembrance,' from attacks in *The Month* and elsewhere. He sees no inherent improbability in the assumption that "there is in Nature a universal memory," which may be tapped by certain minds, and perhaps result in such discoveries of buried remains as Mr. Bond made at Glastonbury.

Owen (Harold). DISLOYALTY: the blight of pacifism. *Hurst & Blackett*, 1918. 8 in. 256 pp. apps., 6/ n. 172.4

The author has written a play called 'Loyalty,' and states that he "adequately disposed" of Mr. Bernard Shaw in 'Common-sense about the Shaw.' He has an able and caustic pen. We are fighting, he argues, not for democracy, but for ourselves and our existence as a sovereign State.

***Rimington (Alexander Wallace).** THE CONSCIENCE OF EUROPE: the War and the future. *Allen & Unwin* [1918]. 7 in. 191 pp. index, 3/6 n. 172.4

Prof. Rimington has written this grave appeal to the conscience of civilized humanity from the point of view, not of a pacifist, but of a humanitarian. He attempts to trace the ultimate causes of the present outburst of savagery in the decline of Christian standards of morality during the industrial era, and regards "literary immorality" as by no means guiltless. The eighteenth chapter, 'Withdrawing the Veil,' is a terrible record of the realities of modern warfare.

Ui (Hakuju). THE VAISESIKA PHILOSOPHY ACCORDING TO THE DASAPADARṬHA-SĀSTRA: Chinese text, with introduction, translation, and notes; ed. by F. W. Thomas (*Oriental Translation Fund, New Series*, vol. 24). *Royal Asiatic Society*, 22 Albemarle Street, W., 1917. 9 in. 277 pp. bibliog. introd. (92 pp.), text (English translation), notes (104 pp.), Chinese text, index. 181.1

The author, a professor in the Sōtōshū College, Tokyo, intends this work for beginners, and does not attempt to expound all the theories of the school of Vaisesika philosophy. Prof. Ui states that in the huge collection of the Buddhist *tripitaka* in the Chinese translation there are only two distinct works relating to systems other than Buddhism. One is the 'Sāmkhya-kārikā,' with a commentary, translated into French by Prof. Takakusu, and the other is a Vaisesika treatise without a commentary, represented by the book before us.

***Whittaker (Thomas).** THE NEO-PLATONISTS: a study in the history of Hellenism. *Camb., Univ. Press*, 1918. 2nd ed. 9 in. 334 pp. app. index, 12/ n. 186.4

Contains a lengthy supplement embodying an account of the principal commentaries of Proclus.

200 RELIGION.

American Society of Church History. PAPERS OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CHURCH HISTORY: second series, vol. 5; managing editor, William Walker Rockwell. *New York and London, Putnam*, 1917. 9½ in. 212 pp., 12/6 270

Among the papers in this volume are 'The Reformers and Toleration' (the presidential address at the ninth annual meeting of the Society), by Mr. J. A. Faulkner, and 'The Work of some Recent English Church Historians, with Special Reference to the Labors of the late Henry Melvill Gwatkin,' by Canon Foakes-Jackson.

Gould (Gerald). THE HELPING HAND: an essay in philosophy and religion for the unhappy. *Allen & Unwin* [1918]. 7 in. 133 pp. boards, 2/ n. 243

A message from "one who has been a troubled seeker to others who are troubled and who seek," this little book treats of hope, will, self, sin, repentance, Christ, and salvation.

***Irvine (Alexander).** GOD AND TOMMY ATKINS. *Hutchinson*, 1918. 7½ in. 128 pp., 3/6 n. 252.4

These vigorous addresses are reproductions of some of Dr. Irvine's talks to soldiers, and are notable for humour, simplicity, insight, and brevity. His chapters on 'Religious Difficulties' and 'What is Christianity?' are particularly well worth reading.

Keable (Robert). THIS SAME JESUS: meditations on the manifestations of Christ to-day. *Nisbet* [1918]. 7 in. 122 pp., 2/6 n. 232

Some of these meditations were written in Basutoland, and others while the author was in khaki in France, but all under the influence of the changes in men's views produced by the War.

McCabe (Joseph). THE POPES AND THEIR CHURCH: a candid account. *Watts*, 1918. 8 in. 267 pp. index, 6/ n. 282

The first section relates to the history of the Roman Church, and is mainly a catena of unflattering silhouettes of Popes. The second section deals with the Roman Church of to-day. The book is extremely controversial.

Patrick (St.). LIBRI SANCTI PATRICII; ed. by Newport J. D. White (*Texts for Students*, 4). *S.P.C.K.*, 1918. 7 in. 32 pp. paper, 6d. n. 281.4

A revised text of the 'Confessio' and 'Epistola' of St. Patrick, to which Canon White has annexed a variety of readings, based on all the known manuscripts.

Williams (Arthur Lukyn). JOEL AND AMOS (*Minor Prophets Unfolded*, vol. 2). S.P.C.K., 1918. 7 in. 71 pp., 1/6 n. 224.7-8

Intended as a devotional commentary for laymen, like the author's 'Hosea,' and also as a guide to two of the less easily understandable books of Scripture.

Williams (Norman Powell). OUR CASE AS AGAINST ROME: five lectures on the Papacy. Longmans, 1918. 7 in. 103 pp., 2/6 n. 262.13

Five courteously controversial lectures delivered by the author during the autumn of 1917.

300 SOCIOLOGY.

***Adams (John), ed.** THE NEW TEACHING. Hodder & Stoughton, 1918. 9 in. 436 pp. ind., 10/6 n. 371.3

The chapters of this book are contributed by different writers, each of whom is an authority upon his or her subject. The Head Master of Perse Grammar School writes on the Classics, Dr. T. Percy Nunn on Science, Mr. J. Strachan on Mathematics, and M. Louis de Glehn on Modern Foreign Languages. History is dealt with by Dr. Keatinge and Mr. Eugene Lewis Hasluck; Drs. Percy C. Buck and John Borland are responsible for 'Music' and 'Music in Elementary Schools,' respectively; Mr. Guy M. Campbell and Miss Muriel H. Spalding are jointly responsible for 'Physical Training'; and Miss M. E. Marsden handles 'Domestic Subjects.' The editor contributes the introduction and the chapter on English. The book is a notable contribution to educational literature.

Ashmole (Violet). IMPRISONED SOULS: woman and her sex environment. Reeves [1918]. 7 in. 108 pp. paper, 1/ n. 396

The writer admits in the preface that she wrote this book three years ago, and now sees that "the truth of the matter needs no such vehement defence, and must be obvious to all thoughtful persons."

Barrett (Sir James Williams). THE TWIN IDEALS: AN EDUCATED COMMONWEALTH. H. K. Lewis, 1918. 8½ in. 2 vols. 544, 524 pp. maps, diagrams, app. indexes, 25/ n. 304

A collection of essays, articles, and letters in which Sir James Barrett of the University of Melbourne ably discusses State education, medicine, hygienic problems, rural life, town-planning, and Imperial and Australian politics.

Bodkin (Matthias McDonnell). FAMOUS IRISH TRIALS. Maunsell, 1918. 7½ in. 224 pp., 3/6 n. 343.1

The author, who confines himself chiefly to a comparatively recent period, includes accounts of the Parnell Commission Inquiry; the trials of Michael Davitt and others for sedition, and of the "Manchester martyrs" Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien; the Yelverton case, the Cooke will case, and other famous legal investigations, in some of which he has taken part.

Cole (G. D. H.) and Mellor (W.). THE MEANING OF INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM. Allen & Unwin [1918]. 7 in. 46 pp. paper, 1/ n. 331

The purpose of trade unionism, craft industry, the growing class-consciousness of Labour, democracy in industry, and Guild Socialism, are some of the topics dealt with.

Colleye (Raymond). LE NATIONALISME FRANÇAIS DE LA BELGIQUE. Paris, Sansot, 7 Rue de l'Éperon [1917]. 7½ in. 119 pp. appendix. 323.1493

Director of *L'Opinion wallonne*, and sometime President of the Fédération des Jeunes Gardes wallonnes de Belgique, M. Raymond Colleye lays stress upon the identity of nationality of the Walloons and the French.

Davison (Charles Stewart). THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS. N.Y., Moffat, 1918. 7½ in. 123 pp., \$1 n. 341.3

This work by an experienced jurist traverses the German pleas about the so-called "freedom of the seas," and briefly but thoroughly canvasses the whole international question regarding the sea in peace and war. It puts forward strongly the scheme for "bonding" captured vessels when it is impossible to bring them into port.

Mills (Frederick). LABOUR AND ECONOMICS. E. Mathews, 1918. 8½ in. 24 pp. paper, 1/ n. 331.1

A reprint of a paper read in 1913 by the managing director of the Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron, and Coal Company, who deals with the history of individualism, the relations of Capital and Labour, and other subjects. He combats Socialistic views, recounts what, in his opinion, are the real wants of the workers, and denies that Capital and Labour are essentially antagonistic.

Nature versus a League of Nations; by Naturalist. C. F. Roworth, 88 Fetter Lane, E.C.4, 1918. 8½ in. 11 pp. paper, 6d. n. 341.1

The author, "a seafaring man with no pretensions to literary style," in support of his criticisms of the proposal for a League of Nations invokes the existence of the natural instinct of self-preservation and the law of the survival of the fittest, which is Nature's method to prevent "a general deterioration of animal and human life....No League of Nations will ever alter that."

Olivier (Sir Sydney). THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND PRIMITIVE PEOPLES. Milford, 1918. 7½ in. 16 pp. paper, 3d. n. 341.1

The author argues that access to, and exploitation of, the natural resources of tropical lands occupied by primitive peoples are now generally recognized as common rights of mankind, and that under proper control the development of such natural resources by civilized enterprise is advantageous to the natives. Instances to the contrary, where native populations have been ill-treated and destroyed, prove the necessity, in the opinion of Sir Sydney, of the establishment of some controlling authority to enforce the observance of mercy and justice. Various safeguards are suggested.

Petavel (J. W.). MAN AND MACHINE POWER IN WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION; foreword by Sir Asutosh Mookerjee. Calcutta Univ., 1918. 8½ in. 163 pp. ind. 354.54

The author, who went to India at the suggestion of Sir Rabindranath Tagore because of his conviction that "India must play an important part in developments that we all hope to see when peace is restored," deals in these five interesting lectures with the duty of people of leisure and education at the present crisis; with 'Socialism, its Truth and its Great Error'; with 'Co-operation, its Strength and Error'; with 'India's Opportunity to help the Empire and Herself,' and with Reconstruction and the land question.

Porritt (Edward). EVOLUTION OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA: its government and its politics (*Government Handbooks*), Yonkers-on-Hudson, New York, World Book Co. (Harrap), 1918. 7½ in. 560 pp. maps, bibliog. ind., 7/6 n. 354.71

One of a new series of college textbooks on government, prepared under the joint editorship of Profs. D. P. Barrows and T. H. Reed of the University of California, this work deals informatively with the area, physical features, and population of Canada, the influences which brought about confederation, the distribution of powers between the Dominion and Provincial Governments, the national policy of the Dominion, and other subjects.

***Reckitt (Maurice B.) and Bechhofer (C. E.).** THE MEANING OF NATIONAL GUILDS. Palmer & Hayward [1918]. 8 in. 468 pp. bibliog., 7/6 n. 338.6

The authors present a complete scheme for a system of National Guilds, the steps by which they may be established, and their policy when established; but they seem desirous of making debating points against the advocates of other kinds of Socialism. The work is, however, a clear and able statement of their case. An index would have been useful.

Scott (William Robert). ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF PEACE AFTER WAR, SECOND SERIES (*W. Stanley Jevons Lectures*, 1918). Camb., Univ. Press, 1918. 8½ in. 151 pp. app. ind. boards, 6/ n. 330.4

In the first lecture, which has the suggestive title 'Mare liberum—Aer clausus?' the author refers to the ideal of making navigation by air as free as that upon the sea before the War, and calls attention to the danger that territorial exclusiveness might aim at a doctrine of *aer clausus*. The proposed League of Nations and the regulation of aerial traffic, the effects of the establishment of such a League upon commercial policy, the financial burden of to-day and to-morrow, the conscription of wealth or capital, and the problems associated with future taxation, are among the topics treated in this thought-stimulating work.

Storey (Moorfield). THE LABOR QUESTION: an address delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Tufts College, May 8, 1918. [No printer or publisher.] 8½ in. 21 pp. pamphlet. 331

This is a criticism, from the capitalist point of view, of the British Labour Party's recent programme. Mr. Storey is afraid of extremist ideas and attempts to recreate the world. He says, "The Bolsheviks open the door to the Kaiser."

Traité de la Guerre en général : comprenant les qualitez et les devoirs des gens de guerre, depuis le général jusqu'au soldat, et des règles sur les principales opérations militaires, par un Officier de Distinction. *Paris, Éditions Bossard, 1917.* 6½ in. 227 pp. paper, 2 fr. 50. 355.4

A reprint of a work published at the Hague in 1742.

Tufts (James H.). OUR DEMOCRACY: its origins and its tasks. *Allen & Unwin, 1918.* 7½ in. 333 pp. ind., 7/6 n. 321.8

The conviction that a juster appreciation of democracy, as contrasted with autocracy, will result from a study of past efforts to gain liberty and self-government, has led the author to trace the "origins and significance of those principles which America means." To that end he has drawn upon historical, sociological, and political materials which are familiar to scholars, and presented them connectedly for "the general reader and the younger reader."

***United States of America.** GUIDE TO THE LAW AND LEGAL LITERATURE OF ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, AND CHILE; by Edwin M. Borchard. *Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1917.* 10 by 7½ in. 523 pp. bibliog. index, \$1. 349.81-3

The threefold object of these guides to foreign law, of which this is the fourth published by the Library of Congress, is to furnish information respecting the institutions and literature of the law of the countries concerned, to indicate the recent development of social and economic legislation, and to set forth the contributions made in those countries to the history, theory, and philosophy of law.

Watt (Lewis). ELEMENTS OF ECONOMICS (*C.S.G. First Textbooks*). *Catholic Social Guild [1918].* 6½ in. 48 pp. paper, 3d. n. 330.2

A clearly written primer with references to larger works.

Wilkinson (Henry Spenser). LEARNERS AS LEADERS (*Manchester Univ. Lectures, 20*). *Manchester, Univ. Press (Longmans), 1918.* 7½ in. 41 pp., 1/6 n. 378.4272

An address delivered at a memorial service for members of Manchester University who have fallen in the War. Eloquently appreciative of the work done by the University, Prof. Spenser Wilkinson alludes to a number of past *alumni*—among them Mark Hovell, the author of the recently published history of the Chartist movement.

400 PHILOLOGY.

Callaway (Morgan), jun. STUDIES IN THE SYNTAX OF THE LINDISFARNE GOSPELS; with appendices on some idioms in the Germanic languages (*Hesperia, Supplementary Series: Studies in English Philology, 5*). *Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1918.* 9½ in. 256 pp. bibliog. 427.82

This volume by the Professor of English in the University of Texas is restricted to an investigation of the participle and the infinitive; and the main object is to determine whether the syntax of these forms in the Northumbrian dialect differs essentially from that in the West Saxon dialect as set forth in the author's monographs on the participle and infinitive in the latter dialect. The next instalment will be devoted to the subjunctive mood.

***Currall (R. T.).** PRACTICAL RUSSIAN GRAMMAR, part 1. *Harrap, 1918.* 7½ in. 248 pp. 3 vocabs. ind., 6/ n. 491.7

The author advises the pupil to begin the study of Russian from "a rather unusual point," the past tense being dealt with before the difficult present tense. Script and pronunciation receive adequate attention, and each word in the exercises is phonetically transcribed.

Eckmann (Émile) and Chatrian (Alexandre). L'AMI FRITZ; adapted and edited by Otto Siepmann. *Macmillan, 1918.* 7 in. 160 pp. introd. appendixes, 3/ 443.85

***Harrison (Henry and Gytha).** SURNAMES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM: a concise etymological dictionary, part 21. *Morland Press, 190 Ebury Street, S.W.1, 1918.* 10 in. 36 pp. paper, 2/6 n. (2 vols. 50/ n.) 423.2

This part concludes Mr. Harrison's laborious undertaking, which has occupied him for ten years. In the "Forespeech" he records the loss which he has suffered by the death of his wife, who had been his valued collaborator. The essay on 'The Origin of our Surnames' is amusing as well as interesting.

Rudzinsky (B. A.), ed. SELECTIONS OF RUSSIAN POETRY; ed., with notes, by B. A. Rudzinsky, assisted by Stella Gardiner; introd. by Sir Donald Macalister. *Blackie, 1918.* 7½ in. 110 pp., 2/6 n. 491.71

Selections from lyrics by Pushkin, Karamzin, Lermontov, A. Tolstoy, Nadson, and others, well printed, clearly accented, and provided with useful notes and literal translations into English.

500 NATURAL SCIENCE.

***Cullis (C. E.).** MATRICES AND DETERMINANTS (*University of Calcutta Readership Lectures*), vol. 2. *Camb., Univ. Press, 1918.* 10½ in. 579 pp. apps. ind., 42/ n. 512-513

This second volume of Prof. Cullis's work treats of compound matrices, the relations between the elements and minor determinants of a matrix, some properties of square matrices, matrix equations of the second degree, and other subjects.

***Ellis (David).** MEDICINAL HERBS AND POISONOUS PLANTS. *Blackie, 1918.* 6½ in. 191 pp. figs. app. ind., 2/6 n. 581.6

In this practical little book Dr. Ellis gives plain descriptions of plants generally recognized as of medicinal value, plants known to be poisonous, and many plants imported or collected for the herbalist. All the poisonous and drug plants which grow as trees or large shrubs are placed in a separate chapter. Over a hundred clear figures add to the utility of the work.

Franklin (William S.) and MacNutt (Barry). A CALENDAR OF LEADING EXPERIMENTS. *South Bethlehem, Pa., Franklin & MacNutt, 1918.* 8½ in. 218 pp. il. app., \$2.50. 530.7

Inspired by Francis Bacon's inclusion of a Calendar of Leading Experiments for the better Interpretation of Nature among the things which he thought most needful for the augmentation of learning, the authors have drawn up this list of class-room experiments and examples, primarily in physics, secondarily in elementary dynamics. They write in a lively style, and treat certain of their subjects from somewhat original points of view.

Hinton (M. A. C.). RATS AND MICE AS ENEMIES OF MANKIND (*Economic Series, 8*). *Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), 1918.* 8½ in. 73 pp. il. bibliog. paper, 1/ 591.67

An informative brochure, the objects of which are to describe these creatures, their economic importance, and the diseases of which they are the disseminating agents; and to suggest means by which they can be controlled, if not exterminated.

Hrdlicka (Ales). RECENT DISCOVERIES ATTRIBUTED TO EARLY MAN IN AMERICA (*Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 66*). *Washington, 1918.* 9 in. 67 pp. il. ind. 573.3

With reference to the prehistoric human remains found in 1911 at Cuzco, Peru, the author remarks that modern Peruvian femora showed close relation to the Cuzco femur, and that the state of preservation of the bones bore little resemblance to that of any of the remains of early man in France or elsewhere. Of the human bones discovered in 1914 at La Brea, California, Dr. Hrdlicka concludes that there is nothing to enable the anthropologist to accept the remains as representative of any Americans earlier than the Indians. The skeletal remains from Vero, Florida, are believed by the author to be of modern Indian type, as are also the associated pottery and implements.

***Izzard (Percy W. D.).** HOMELAND: a year of country days. *Richmond [1918].* 8 in. 383 pp. il., 7/6 n. 504

This is a calendar from the first day of spring, March 21, to the end of winter, March 20, giving a word-picture of nature's daily phases. Mr. Izzard has the keenest of observant eyes, and a knack of painting the life of vegetation, birds, and man, and the moods of the weather, not unworthy of Richard Jefferies, with whose vivid, sensuous, and rhythmical prose his may well be compared. A dip into the book, the contents of which appeared first in *The Daily Mail*, is as refreshing as a walk in some unspoilt country-side. It is a pity the type is so small, half of nearly every page being blank paper.

***Plummer (H. C.).** AN INTRODUCTORY TREATISE ON DYNAMICAL ASTRONOMY. *Camb., Univ. Press, 1918.* 10½ in. 363 pp. ind., 18/ n. 521.1

This work by the Royal Astronomer of Ireland is intended to provide an introduction to those parts of astronomy which require dynamical treatment. Though it is impossible in a single volume to cover the whole of this subject, the book before us is wider in its scope than is usual in works of this kind. Preliminary matters occupy the first six chapters, which are followed by five dealing with the determination of orbits. Succeeding portions are devoted to the planetary theory, lunar theories, the rotation of the earth and moon, and the theory of the ordinary methods of numerical calculation.

Richmond (Charles W.). GENERIC NAMES APPLIED TO BIRDS DURING THE YEARS 1906 TO 1915 INCLUSIVE, with additions and corrections to Waterhouse's 'Index Generum Avium' (No. 2221, from the *Proceedings of U.S. National Museum*, vol. 53, pp. 565-636). *Washington, Government Printing Office, 1917.* 9½ in. 72 pp. paper. 598.2

This is the third list dealing with additions to Waterhouse's work. Six hundred or more names are included in this paper.

600 USEFUL ARTS.

Hillhouse (Percy A.). SHIP STABILITY AND TRIM. *Portsmouth, Gieves (J. Hogg)*, 1918. 8½ in. 314 pp. diag. ind., 10/6 n. 623.81

Naval architects, officers, and persons engaged in the building of ships will find in this volume much to interest them; for the stability and trim of ships or other "floating bodies" concern both the combatant and mercantile services. The subject is treated rather with a view to the requirements of the practical man than from a theoretical standpoint. The descriptions and definitions are lucid and concise, and the book is copiously illustrated.

Rothery (Guy Cadogan). THE POWER OF MUSIC, AND THE HEALING ART (*Music-Lover's Library*). *Kegan Paul*. See 780.1 MUSIC. 615.537

***Webster (A. D.).** SEASIDE PLANTING, FOR SHELTER, ORNAMENT, AND PROFIT. *Fisher Unwin* [1918]. 10 by 8 in. 136 pp. il. ind., 3/8 n. 634.9

Owners of property and dwellers at the coast are well acquainted with the importance of the problem of the reclamation of waste lands near the sea, particularly where there is drifting sand. The book before us supplies much information in regard to the reclaiming and planting of barren coastal wastes; and the chapters dealing with sand-dunes and erosion, the selection and growth of trees and shrubs, the cost of seaside planting, injurious fungi and insects, and other topics, will be found of no small value and practical usefulness. The book is nicely illustrated.

700 FINE ARTS.

Bouchier (E. S.). NOTES ON THE STAINED GLASS OF THE OXFORD DISTRICT. *Oxford, Blackwell*, 1918. 7½ in. 106 pp. gloss. indexes, paper, 2/6 n. 748

Clear and informative descriptions of notable examples in and around Oxford are accompanied by sections dealing with styles, subjects, and the art of staining glass.

Boyd (T. Penleigh). SALVAGE: pictures and impressions of the Western front by an Australian artist, Sergeant Penleigh Boyd. '*British Australasian*,' 1918. 11½ by 8½ in. 46 pp. il. por., 2/6 n. 741

Mr. Boyd's black-and-white drawings possess power, and give a realistic idea of the daily life, in and out of the trenches, of the British soldier in general, and the Anzac in particular.

***Gotch (J. Alfred).** THE ENGLISH HOME, FROM CHARLES I. TO GEORGE IV.: its architecture, decoration, and garden design. *Batsford* [1918]. 9½ in. 420 pp. il. app. ind., 30/ n. 728

This book, illustrated by 319 figures, many of which are exceptionally good, carries on the story of the English house to the beginning of the nineteenth century. Much space is devoted to the works of Inigo Jones, and to those of his kinsman and successor John Webb. Mr. Gotch remarks that Webb's imagination and hand "developed and prepared most of the designs which, published as the work of Inigo Jones, had so wide an effect upon English houses in the eighteenth century." To recognize this is not to detract from the merit of Inigo Jones, "the Vitruvius of his age," whose fame is assured by such works as the Banqueting House at Whitehall, the Queen Mother's House at Greenwich, the water-gate of York House, and several great country houses. But Webb was far from being merely "Inigo Jones's man," as Evelyn called him.

†Wallington (W.). CHATS ON PHOTOGRAPHY: an easy guide for beginners. *Laurie* [1918]. 5th ed. 7 in. 182 pp. il. index, paper, 1/ n. 770

780 MUSIC.

Rothery (Guy Cadogan). THE POWER OF MUSIC, AND THE HEALING ART (*Music-Lover's Library*). *Kegan Paul* [1918]. 7½ in. 127 pp. ind., 2/ n. 780.1

That music has "therapeutical and preservative potentialities," and that it will bring rest to the body and calmness to the mind, is the opinion of the author, who discusses the uses of musical therapy in cases of nerve-trouble, mental disorder, and other ills. On p. 78 "Rossini" appears instead of Rossini.

United States of America. CLASSIFICATION; MUSIC AND BOOKS ON MUSIC. *Washington, Library of Congress*, 1917. 10 by 7 in. 157 pp. ind., 15 c. 780.8

The exceedingly minute system of classification set forth has been arranged with a view to the special requirements of the Library of Congress. The three main divisions are music, the literature of music, and musical instruction and study.

800 LITERATURE.

Classical Association. PROCEEDINGS, vol. 15. *Murray*, 1918. 8½ in. 150 pp. app. paper, 2/6 n. 870.6—880.6

The account of the deputation last year from the Association to the President of the Board of Education occupies considerable space. Prof. Gilbert Murray's address on 'Religio Grammatici' and papers by Prof. F. S. Granger and Mr. J. Sargeant are also included.

Dumont-Wilden (L.), ed. ANTHOLOGIE DES ÉCRIVAINS BELGES: poètes et prosateurs; recueillie et publiée par L. Dumont-Wilden. *Paris, Crès*, 1917. 2 vols. 7½ in. 322, 323 pp. pors., 8 fr. 840.8

A classified selection from the works of Decoster, Pirmez, Picard, Lemonnier, Verhaeren, Maeterlinck, Cammaerts, and others who have contributed to the national Belgian school of literature. Short biographical notices are provided.

Gaselee (Stephen), ed. THE YEAR'S WORK IN CLASSICAL STUDIES, 1917. *Murray*, 1918. 8½ in. 139 pp. index, paper, 2/6 n. 870—880

The editor states that the material to be summarized is becoming "increasingly inaccessible." This of itself shows the necessity of continuing 'The Year's Work.' The longest articles are Dr. Giles's on 'Comparative Philology' and Miss Jane Harrison's on 'Greek Religion and Mythology.'

Gibson (Georgiana Mary). TREASURE TROVE: passages of prose and poetry chosen by G. M. Gibson. *Daniel* [1917]. 7 in. 124 pp. index of authors, paper, 2/ 828

A collection of extracts from the writings of Mill, Carlyle, Morris, Blake, Ruskin, Wordsworth, Shelley, Shakespeare, Mr. H. G. Wells, Mr. Belloc, and others.

Gilbert (Pierre). LA FORÊT DES CIPPES: essais de critique. *Paris, Champion*, 1918. 2 vols. 7½ in. 575, 501 pp. por. app. paper. 840.4

Pierre Gilbert (1884-1914) was one of the promising authors who had won high distinction and fell in the early months of the War. An introduction and notes are contributed by his friend E. M. Gilbert who was a critic who did not shrink from challenging the grounds on which famous books have been accorded classic rank. He makes short work of Bernardin de Saint-Pierre and his *faux chef-d'œuvre* 'Paul et Virginie,' which he considers to be a gross example of sentimentality playing on the strings of sensualism, to adopt a Meredithian phrase. He examines 'Madame Bovary,' and comes to the conclusion that the psychology of Emma Bovary is one of those algebraical schemes framed in the study by novelists in a fix, and not, as it is usually accepted, a masterly study of the facts of life. The two volumes consist of full-length essays and articles, journalistic critiques, theatrical notices, and definitions and principles. Prominent among the subjects are the Prince de Ligne, Racine, Boileau, Rousseau, Chateaubriand, Stendhal, Anatole France, Paul Bourget, Maurice Barrès, Léon Daudet, Charles Maurras, and Semitism in the theatre.

***Lucas (Edward Verrall).** 'TWIXT EAGLE AND DOVE. *Methuen* [1918]. 7 in. 222 pp. il., 6/ n. 824.9

In the first of these agreeable papers, which for the most part are reprints, "usually with many alterations," the author recalls the peaceful state of the world on the day in January, 1859, when the German Emperor first saw the light. The other essays include the centenary of the birth of John Leech, 'The Moral Dressing-Table,' sketches of Devon journeyings, street scenes in London, and some topics arising out of the present conflict.

Lyall (Eric). TWO PIERROT PLAYS: THE DREAM STONE; THE DREAM GATE. *E. MacDonald*, 1918. 7 in. 69 pp. front. boards, 2/6 n. 822.9

The first play was produced at Edinburgh, and published in *The Poetry Review*, before the outbreak of the War. The second was completed in hospital after the author's return from the Dardanelles.

Maeterlinck (Maurice). THE BURGOMASTER OF STILEMONDE: a play in three acts; tr. by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. *Methuen* [1918]. 7 in. 121 pp., 5/ n. 842.9

An impressive work showing how the chief magistrate of a Belgian town willingly dies as a hostage in order to avert German vengeance from his old head gardener, who has been accused of the murder of a German officer.

Porché (François). LES BUTORS ET LA FINETTE: pièce en six tableaux, en vers; précédée d'une lettre à Madame Simone. *Paris, Émile-Paul Frères*, 1918. 7½ in. 277 pp. paper, 4 fr. 50. 842.9

The fourth edition of this patriotic allegory. The first representation took place at the Théâtre Antoine on Nov. 29, 1917.

POETRY.

Brand (C. Neville). *THE HOUSE OF TIME*; and other poems (*Satchel Series*). *E. Mathews*, 1918. 7 in. 48 pp. paper, 1/3 n. 821.9

A little book of sincere and thoughtful verse, of which the workmanship is good.

Brougham (Eleanor M.), ed. *CORN FROM OLDE FIELDS*: an anthology of English poems from the XIVth to the XVIIth century; with biographical notes. *Lane* [1918]. 7½ in. 310 pp. front. inds. half-boards, 7/6 n. 821.03

Miss Brougham has shown much judgment in her selection. The poets illustrated include Nicholas Breton, Sir Robert Aytoun, James I. of Scotland, Traherne, and George Gascoigne. Numerous excerpts are made also from anonymous writers. The biographical notes are terse and to the point.

Brown (J. L. Crommelin). *DIES HEROICA*: War poems, 1914-18. *Hodder & Stoughton*, 1918. 8 in. 93 pp. boards, 5/ n. 821.9

Several notable pieces are included in this volume. The sonnet to Rupert Brooke, with its beautiful sestet, first draws the attention of the reader. There are some stirring lines and stanzas in 'The Battle of the Dogger Bank,' 'The Charge of the Scots Greys,' and 'The Veteran'; but the author's Muse is grave and quiet in 'Evening and the Hills,' 'Winchester Revisited,' and 'In Montauban'—the last-named one of the most arresting things in the book.

***Davies (William Henry).** *FORTY NEW POEMS*. *Fifield*, 1918. 7½ in. 53 pp., 4/ n. 821.9

Mr. Davies's latest poems are instinct with the freshness and lightness of the spring and the birds of which he sings so often. Such lyrics as 'Molly,' 'Birds,' 'The Voice,' and 'Come, let us Find,' will not disappoint those who are familiar with his previous collections of verse.

Dearmer (Geoffrey). *POEMS*. *Heinemann* [1918]. 7½ in. 88 pp. paper, 2/6 n. 821.9

'The Dardanelles,' 'B.E.F.,' and 'Miscellaneous Poems' are the general headings of these verses, and in each series there are items meriting notice, including several of the sonnets.

***Fowler (William Warde).** *VIRGIL'S "GATHERING OF THE CLANS"*: being observations on *Æneid VII.* 601-817. *Oxford, Blackwell*, 1918. 2nd ed. revised. 7½ in. 98 pp., 3/6 n. 873.1

***Fowler (William Warde).** *ÆNEAS AT THE SITE OF ROME*: observations on the eighth book of the *Æneid*. *Oxford, Blackwell*, 1918. 2nd ed. revised. 7½ in. 139 pp., 4/6 n. 873.1

In these two little monographs on Virgil's reconstruction of Roman history Mr. Fowler gives the text, with, in the former case, a literal but otherwise unattractive rendering by Mr. James Rhoades, and then his own learned and sympathetic commentary. Both books are charming introductions to a real understanding and love of the Latin poet.

Hay (J. Macdougall). *THEIR DEAD SONS*. *E. MacDonald* [1918]. 7½ in. 87 pp. boards, 2/6 n. 821.9

A memorial, solemn and sincere, in *vers libre*, to those who have given their lives in the War.

Howard (Katharine). *THE LITTLE GOD*: child-verse for grown-ups. *Harrap*, 1918. 8 in. 75 pp., 2/6 n. 821.9

These simple verses show understanding of the big place taken in children's mind and memory by trivial things, and of the nature of childish imaginings.

Omár Kháyyám. *RUBÁIYÁT*. *Harrap* [1918]. 10½ in. 154 pp. il., 15/ n. 891.51

"Presented by Willy Pogány," this tasteful edition of FitzGerald's 'Omár' is a pleasure to the eye, and a refreshment to the weary wader through the literature of war.

Patterson (R. Stewart). *SONGS FROM THE FAR AWAY*. *Long* [1918]. 7½ in. 160 pp., 4/6 n. 821.9

The longest item is a narrative poem, in a rhymed variety of the 'Hiawatha' metre, embodying the Ojibway legend of a deluge and the saving of men and beasts in an Ark built by Mena-Bozhou. The other pieces are on miscellaneous subjects, including the War, but have not the same folk-interest.

Rieu (E. V.). *THE TRYST*; and other poems. *Milford*, 1917. 7½ in. 56 pp., 3/6 n. 821.9

A strain of philosophic gravity and intentness runs through these verses, in which are many arresting thoughts, with good diction and no lack of apt imagery.

Royds (Thomas Fletcher). *THE BEASTS, BIRDS, AND BEES OF VIRGIL*: a naturalist's handbook to the 'Georgics'; with preface by W. Warde Fowler. *Oxford, Blackwell*, 1918. 2nd ed. 7½ in. 127 pp. bibliog. apps., 4/6 n. 873.1

Royds (Thomas Fletcher). *VIRGIL AND ISAIAS*: a study of the 'Pollio,' with translations, notes, and appendices. *Oxford, Blackwell*, 1918. 7½ in. 137 pp. apps., 5/ n. 873.1

That Virgil was a great prophet, and even comparable with Isaiah as a witness-bearer to a coming purification of the world, is, in the main, the position adopted in this study of the fourth or "Messianic" Eclogue.

Shirreff (A. G.). *TALES OF THE SARAI*; and other verses. *Oxford, Blackwell*, 1918. 8 in. 107 pp., 2/6 n. 821.9

Crisp verse with an Oriental colouring, well-turned lines, quaint conceits, and no lack of humour.

Strong (Aylmer). *A HUMAN VOICE*: poems. *Elkin Mathews*, 1917. 7½ in. 95 pp., 5/ n. 821.9

Described in the foreword as "unripe first-fruits," these pieces display facility of phrase and variety of theme. Some of the lines in 'Vagary,' 'Pro Patria,' and 'Amicus Amico,' and the verses entitled 'Before the Dayspring (1914-1915),' are very good.

FICTION.

***Barbusse (Henri).** *WE OTHERS*: stories of fate, love, and pity; tr. by W. Fitzwater Wray. *Dent*, 1918. 7½ in. 278 pp., 6/ n. 843.9

Poignant realism distinguished the author's 'Under Fire,' and a number of these tales and sketches possess a haunting intensity and gripping actuality. All deserve reading; but in the first group we may call attention to 'Immobility' and 'The Green Spectre,' in the second to 'The Funeral March' and 'Stricken,' and in the third to 'The Mort' and the charming little tale 'The Name,' as examples of the author's skill.

Croker (Mrs. B. M.). *BRIDGET*. *Hutchinson*, 1918. 7½ in. 296 pp., 6/ n.

Good character-drawing, and vivacious descriptions of the efforts of interested relations to prevent the heroine from following the course which will obviously give her the greatest happiness, mark this pleasant story of social life in Ireland.

Cullum (Ridgwell). *THE LAW OF THE GUN*. *Chapman & Hall*, 1918. 8 in. 315 pp., 7/ n. 813.5

This story of adventure and lawlessness on the Canadian prairies and among the gold-diggers in the Rockies is a good average sample of the author's simple and straightforward handling of the elemental things—crime, revenge, love, and the terror of sudden death.

Gallon (Tom). *THE TOUCH OF THE CHILD*; and other stories. *Mills & Boon* [1918]. 7½ in. 254 pp., 5/ n.

The title-story has already been dramatized, and is now to be filmed. The others are sentimental, tragic, or ghostly, but do not make a strong impression.

Glenraven; by E. H. V. St. G. *Mills & Boon* [1918]. 8 in. 226 pp. por., 5/ n.

The "greatness of mind" of Lord Glenraven, who runs off with another man's betrothed and preaches to her of the higher life, reminds us of Caleb Williams and other heroes of the Godwin strain. The novel, with its portrait and preface, affects the form of an apologia for a victim of social scandal.

Goodechild (George). *PINCHES OF SALT FROM THE SEVEN SEAS* (*Jarrolds' Popular Fiction*). *Jarrolds* [1918]. 7 in. 150 pp., 1/9 n.

An amusing companion volume to 'Umpteen Yarns.'

Hewlett (Maurice Henry). *GUDRID THE FAIR*. *Constable* [1918]. 8 in. 278 pp., 6/ n.

"The starkness of the sagas shocks me," says Mr. Hewlett; accordingly he has humanized and psychologized the stories of Gudrid and Freydis, their fathers, lovers, and husbands, and of the discovery of Vinland, in a way that should be acceptable to young readers, and lead them to appreciate the stern simplicity of the originals. There are two slips in the first five lines of the introduction—"Icelandicæ" for "Islandicæ," and "Vigfussen" for "Vigfússon."

Jenkins (Herbert). *ADVENTURES OF BINDLE*. *Jenkins*, 1918. 7½ in. 318 pp., 6/ n.

Bindle has already sprung into popularity, and these further adventures will help to extend his circle of admirers, though some of those who here make his acquaintance will probably regret that his humour in certain cases tends to degenerate into mere horse-play, as in the opening story.

Leadbitter (Eric). PERPETUAL FIRES. *Allen & Unwin* [1918]

8 in. 324 pp., 6/ n

This character-history of three generations of a Northumbrian family is devoid of exciting incident, but the subtler influences of environment and tradition on the persons and their relations to each other are worked out with conspicuous skill.

The Love of an Unknown Soldier; found in a dug-out. *Lane*, 1918. 7½ in. 204 pp., 3/6 n.

These letters recording the unspoken love of an English artillery officer for an American girl doing war work in France are said by the publisher to have been found in a gunpit. At any rate, they depict vividly the feelings and sufferings of the men in the trenches, and the horrors that science has enabled man to introduce into warfare.

Lutz (Grace Livingston Hill). THE ENCHANTED BARN; col. front. by Edmund Frederick. *Lippincott*, 1918. 8 in. 313 pp., 6/ n. 813.5

A romantic story of a young American stenographer who rents a big barn as a home for her widowed mother and her younger brother and sisters. Although the girl is kidnapped and has some decidedly unpleasant experiences, things come right in the end.

McFadden (G. V.). HIS GRACE OF GRUB STREET. *Lane*, 1918. 8 in. 311 pp., 6/ n.

Two hundred years ago, in Horace Walpole's time, a young hack strives with the enthusiasm of youth against poverty and the contrariness of the booksellers, and finally against enmity and treachery. He wins through to fame, wealth, and love.

MacGill (Patrick). GLENMORNAN. *Jenkins*, 1819 [sic]. 8 in. 318 pp., 6/ n.

This "Return of the Native" to a Donegal village is dedicated "to my own people," and is perhaps autobiographical, which may account for the inconclusiveness of the story. The descriptions of the priest-ridden Irish peasants, picturesque, hard-working, but afflicted with class jealousies and prejudices, are more instructive than pleasing. Two or three strange peasant girls appear to be drawn from the life.

Payne (Arnold Hill). KING SILENCE. *Jarrols* [1918]. 7½ in. 307 pp., 6/ n.

A story, stated to be partly founded on fact, in which an endeavour is made to depict the world lived in by the totally deaf. Improvements are suggested in their treatment and instruction.

Penny (Mrs. F. E.). A LOVE OFFENSIVE. *Chatto*, 1918. 7½ in. 312 pp., 6/ n.

The author, who is favourably known by her Indian stories, lays the scene of her new book in Ceylon. It is a tale of the present war, with an Englishman who has been taken prisoner by the Germans and has escaped, and many fascinating descriptions of native customs and folk-lore, especially concerning snakes.

Plane Tales from the Skies; by Wing Adjutant. *Cassell* [1918]. 7½ in. 182 pp., 2/6 n.

These sketches mostly relate to airmanship on the Western front. All are stated to be founded on fact, but the names are usually fictitious. An exception to this is the first sketch, 'V.C.s of the Air,' which briefly recounts some gallant work of famous airmen.

Russell (Cyril). WREN'S WIFE. *Collins* [1918]. 7½ in. 316 pp., 6/ n.

This is a careful study of the temperamental irregularities and social transgressions of a man who, but for a besetting weakness, might have achieved success in literature. Fate is kinder to the heroine.

Tweedale (Violet). THE VEILED WOMAN. *Jenkins*, 1918. 7½ in. 299 pp., 6/ n.

Benjamin Kidd in his posthumous book 'The Science of Power' predicted a great future for women. The author of 'The Veiled Woman' is indebted to him for her plot, and has also elaborated some of his ideas. Politics and the Women's Movement occupy a considerable place, but love is not absent, and the author keeps the reader interested.

Vachell (Horace Annesley). THE SOUL OF SUSAN YELLAM. *Cassell* [1918]. 7½ in. 306 pp., 7/ net.

Good character-drawing, and the care for detail distinctive of the author's work, will be found in this picture of English village life during the first months of the present war. Notable studies are the austere peasant woman who temporarily loses the faith of sixty years, and flies to the fortune-teller's

cards; the kindly and sometime jovial squire; the fragile wife of the young soldier; the vicar, a man of finer type than many of the clergy in contemporary fiction; and the bibulous braggart, "Uncle," who is really a decent fellow.

***Wells (Herbert George). PETER AND JOAN: the story of an education.** *Cassell* [1918]. 8 in. 748 pp., 9/ n.

Mr. Wells's longest book is a general discussion and criticism of our methods of education, illustrated by the educational fortunes and misfortunes of two young people whose guardian struggled against every obstacle to give them the best training for life and social service.

910 GEOGRAPHY, TOPOGRAPHY, ANTIQUITIES, &c.**Champs de Bataille de la Marne: 2, LES MARAIS DE SAINT-GOND: COULOMMIERS—PROVINS—SÉZANNE** (*Guides Michelin*). *Paris, Berger-Levrault*, 1917. 8 in. 120 pp. il. maps, index, 3 fr. 50 n. 914.437

Described as "a history, a panorama, a guide," this volume is the second of the plentifully illustrated and informative handbooks issued for the Michelin Company.

***Petrie (William Matthew Flinders). EASTERN EXPLORATION, PAST AND FUTURE.** *Constable*, 1918. 7½ in. 125 pp. ind., 2/6 n. 913.56

Prof. Petrie in these three lectures delivered at the Royal Institution ably sketches the history of archaeological exploration in Palestine and Mesopotamia, and then enumerates the steps which should immediately be taken to prevent the destruction of the invaluable treasures of the past which the fortune of war has put into our guardianship. His final section is devoted to the problems connected with Jerusalem.

Wadia (Ardaser Sorabjee N.). THE CALL OF THE WORLD: being reminiscences of a year's tour round the world. *Dent*, 1918. 7 in. 446 pp. front. map, ind., 4/6 n. 910.4

Shrewdly and entertainingly the author has set down his impressions of the countries he visited, and the people he met. England, America, Japan, and China were included in the tour.

Westlake (H. F.). THE PALACE OF WESTMINSTER: a descriptive and historical guide. *Lane* [1918]. 8½ in. 63 pp. il. paper, 1/ n. 914.21

In this convenient handbook to St. Stephen's a feature is made of descriptions of the six frescoes in the corridor to the east of the Central Hall, painted in 1910 by Mr. Byam Shaw and others, as well as of most of the older pictures.

Wright (J. E.). ROUND ABOUT JERUSALEM: letters from the Holy Land. *Jarrols* [1918]. 7½ in. 255 pp. il., 7/6 n. 915.6

The author, who is chaplain to the Anglican bishop in Jerusalem, relates in a gossip way his experiences in Palestine. He visited Amman and Maan, on the east of the Jordan, and praises the politeness and courtesy of the Turkish officials. The illustrations include two of Petra and its rock temples.

920 BIOGRAPHY.**Bridge (Admiral Sir Cyprian Arthur George). SOME RECOLLECTIONS.** *Murray*, 1918. 9 in. 340 pp. pors. ind., 12/ n. 920

The author, whose active service began in 1854, recalls the circumstances of life in the Navy in the middle of the nineteenth century, and supplies a considerable amount of information about the islands of the Western Pacific "as they were before they attracted the attention of distinguished men of letters." The book is of much interest, as embodying some of the experiences and observations of a distinguished sailor.

Clive (Robert, 1st Baron).***Forrest (Sir George William). THE LIFE OF LORD CLIVE.** *Cassell*, 1918. 2 vols. 9½ in. 496, 444 pp. il. pors. map, plans, apps. index, 36/ n. 920

During the preparation of this valuable biography the author has had access to the State Papers relating to Clive and the period covered by his career in India, to records in the archives at Pondicherry, and to a great mass of documents in the possession of Lord Powis, Clive's lineal descendant. The two volumes comprise many letters written by Clive, and numerous important communications addressed to him.

Constantine (King).**Vaka (Demetra). Mrs. Kenneth Brown. CONSTANTINE: king and traitor.** *Lane*, 1918. 9 in. 312 pp. il. pors., 12/6 n. 920

The author is Greek by birth, American by marriage. In 1917 she visited Greece with the objects of finding out why the Greeks failed to help Serbia, and of trying to bring about a reunion between the Royalist and Venizelist parties. Her sympathies were at first with King Constantine, but she

became convinced of his treachery. The "conspiracy against the Entente," she declares, "was headed by the Palace." She also gives details of the plan arranged between Germany and Greece by which a number of independent monarchies were to be established, some of these kings being sons of the Kaiser, and the kingdoms to bear the same relation to Germany as Saxony and Bavaria, and to be financed by Germany. In ten years Germany would have "such armies as Rome never dreamed of." The date of this undertaking, according to the author, was March, 1914; and she states that its details were communicated to her by a former Chief of the Greek Staff.

George (Rt. Hon. David Lloyd). THE GREAT CRUSADE: extracts from speeches delivered during the War; arranged by F. L. Stevenson. Hodder & Stoughton, 1918. 7½ in. 223 pp. app. paper, 1/6 n. 920

This new volume of Mr. Lloyd George's utterances on topics as widely different as wheat-growing, munitions, Belgium and Serbia, and the Russian Revolution should be welcome in many quarters.

Hooker (Sir Joseph Dalton).

***Huxley (Leonard).** LIFE AND LETTERS OF SIR JOSEPH DALTON HOOKER; based on materials collected and arranged by Lady Hooker. Murray, 1918. 2 vols. 9 in. 558, 557 pp. il. pors. map, 3 apps. ind., 36/n. 920

The subject of this exhaustive biography was the most illustrious botanist of his time, a pioneer in the exploration of some of the least accessible parts of the earth's surface, and a co-founder, with his father, of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew. Sir Joseph Hooker was the close friend of Lyell, Darwin, Huxley, Spencer, Tyndall, and other intellectual giants of the nineteenth century, and for many years before the appearance of 'The Origin of Species,' Hooker's friendly criticism was of inestimable help to the author of that famous book. The numerous letters constitute an important feature of Mr. Huxley's 'Life' of his father's friend.

Mason (E. Williamson). MADE FREE IN PRISON; introductory note by Edward Carpenter. Allen & Unwin [1918]. 7 in. 221 pp. 4 apps. paper, 2/6 n. 920

The author of these letters is a conscientious objector who is still undergoing a term of imprisonment. The details of the writer's life in prison, camp, and guard-room are described with ability and vividness, and the psychological interest of the book is considerable.

O'Reilly (Edward S.). ROVING AND FIGHTING: adventures under four flags. Laurie [1918]. 8½ in. 362 pp. il. pors., 8/6 n. 920

The author is an American who fought in the Spanish War and the Philippine insurrection, became a drill-instructor in the Chinese Imperial Army, took part in fighting in Venezuela, and was an officer in the Mexican army. The book is stirring.

930-990 HISTORY.

***Barker (J. Ellis).** THE FOUNDATIONS OF MODERN GERMANY: a documentary account, revealing the causes of her strength, wealth, and efficiency. Murray, 1918. Enlarged ed. 8½ in. 447 pp., 12/n. 943.08

Mr. Barker's book appeared in June, 1916, but he has made it almost a new one by omitting three chapters and introducing nine fresh ones, without, however, properly co-ordinating the various articles of which it is really made up. The new chapters deal with German education and its evil effects on the national character, the secret history of 1866 and 1870, the influence of Machiavelli and of Luther on German statecraft and German character, and the war-aims of the German business-men. Mr. Barker has an intimate knowledge of many of his subjects, and wields a trenchant pen.

Brown (Philip Anthony). THE FRENCH REVOLUTION IN ENGLISH HISTORY. Crosby Lockwood, 1918. 8½ in. 246 pp. por. ind., 7/6 n. 942.07

The author, who was killed at the Front in November, 1915, had not revised the final form of this suggestive book. The manuscript was left in the charge of Mr. J. L. Hammond, who has edited the work. The various lines along which the French Revolution influenced English history are followed through the period between the meeting of the States General at Versailles and the years which immediately succeeded the passing of the first English Reform Bill. Political theories and action, the aspirations expressed by the British poets of the time, as well as the work and writings of Horne Tooke, Paine, Major Cartwright, Cobbett, Godwin, Mary Wollstonecraft, and other reformers, come under review. The effect of the French Revolution upon English opinion, the State trials of 1794, and the problem of reform and physical violence are also considered. The book ends somewhat abruptly.

Calina (Josephine). SCENES OF RUSSIAN LIFE. Constable, 1918. 7½ in. 302 pp., 6/n. 947

The Polish author states that what, as a girl of fourteen, she saw during the abortive revolution of 1905 and a pogrom of the Jews in Lithuania determined her to devote her life to helping others. As a result she was imprisoned when she was eighteen. In these sympathetic sketches she describes the abject poverty of the peasants, the horrors of prison life, and the intense, melancholy charm of the landscape.

De Booy (Theodoor) and Faris (John T.). THE VIRGIN ISLANDS: our new possessions and the British islands. Lippincott, 1918. 8½ in. 292 pp. 97 il. 5 maps, bib. ind., 12/6 n. 972.9

For forty years the United States had considered the desirability of purchasing the last Danish tropical colony, and the stars and stripes replaced the Danish flag at Charlotte-Amalia, the capital of St. Thomas, on March 31, 1917. The present volume relates the varied and picturesque history of the principal islands of the group; and the life of the aboriginal inhabitants is reconstructed from discoveries made during excavations carried out by Mr. de Booy. A chapter is devoted to the commercial possibilities of the islands, and the volume is liberally illustrated.

De Valera (Eamonn). IRELAND'S CASE AGAINST CONSCRIPTION. Maunsell, 1918. 7½ in. 50 pp. paper, 1/n. 941.591

This pamphlet contains the statement of Ireland's case against conscription which Mr. de Valera, at the time of his arrest, had almost completed for presentation by the Lord Mayor of Dublin to President Wilson. It is ably written. Appended are citations from Gladstone, Bright, Mr. Asquith, Mr. J. E. Redmond, Mr. Lloyd George, and others.

Engerand (Fernand). LE SECRET DE LA FRONTIÈRE, 1815-1871-1914: CHARLEROI. Paris, Bossard, 1918. 10 in. 600 pp. 8 pors. 14 maps, app. ind. paper, 15 fr. 940.9

The author demonstrates the vital importance of the French northern and eastern frontier, and explains that by the treaties of 1815 and 1871 France was deprived of the power of taking the offensive at the beginning of a war. M. Engerand declares that the destruction of the northern military frontier resulted in the disasters of which, in August, 1914, Charleroi and the frontier were the theatre.

Giraldus Cambrensis. SELECTIONS FROM GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS (Texts for Students, 3). S.P.C.K., 1918. 7 in. 64 pp. glos. paper, 9d. n. 942.03

"Gerald the Welshman," learned, vain, restless, pugnacious, and not always scrupulous, wrote vivaciously, if at times with inaccuracy; and these selections from 'De Rebus a se gestis' and 'Gemma Ecclesiastica' will be of service scholastically, and acceptable to teachers.

Iarraidh (Gnathai Gan). THE SACRED EGOISM OF SINN FEIN. Maunsell, 1918. 7½ in. 56 pp. paper, 1/n. 941.591

According to the author, "the egoism of Sinn Fein determines the Irish attitude towards the War," and "until the fact of Irish Nationality is accepted by England, and acted upon, it will be the task of Sinn Fein to proclaim the sacred egoism of a nation that will not die."

Langdon (Stephen). THE EPIC OF GILGAMISH (Publications of Babylonian Section, vol. 10, No. 3). Philadelphia, Univ. of Pennsylvania Museum, 1917. 10½ in. 32 pp. 8 pl. ind. 935.4

Gilgamesh is included in a dynastic list on a Nippur tablet as one of the rulers of Erech, mentioned in Genesis x. 10. Mr. Langdon in the introduction compares this South Babylonian version with the Assyrian account, and summarizes the portion of the epic hitherto unknown.

Matthew Paris. SELECTIONS FROM MATTHEW PARIS (Texts for Students, 2). S.P.C.K., 1918. 7 in. 64 pp. glos. paper, 9d. n. 942.034

These selections from the 'Chronica Majora' of the last of the great English Benedictines relate to the marriage of Henry III. to Eleanor of Provence, the controversy between the Dominicans and Franciscans, the preaching of the Crusade in France, and other matters.

O'Hegarty (P. S.). THE INDESTRUCTIBLE NATION: a survey of Irish history from the English invasion: THE FIRST PHASE, THE OVERTHROW OF THE CLANS. Maunsell, 1918. 7½ in. 236 pp., 4/n. 941.5

The intention of the author is "to tell some of the truth with regard to Irish political history after the invasion," and it is claimed in the introduction that this "contains more of the truth about that than any other book on the same period in its political aspect." "It is not impartial," declares the

author. "Impartiality in Irish history writing has meant in every case a non-acceptance of the historic Irish Nation. The present writer accepts the historic Irish Nation."

Osborne (W. A.). WHAT WE OWE TO IRELAND. *Melbourne, Lothian Book Publishing Co.* [1918]. 8 in. 76 pp. paper, 2/6. 941.5

At pains to show that we are indebted mainly to the Ulstermen and Protestant Anglo-Irish, and that the contributions of the "Catholic Irish, or simply Irish," to affairs, letters, and science, have been meagre, the author gives lists, drawn from different groups of distinguished people of Irish birth or extraction, in which few names of Catholic Irish appear. The lists are scarcely convincing, nor are they complete, from any point of view; and Prof. Osborne thinks the "so-called Celtic revival" "too artificial to be deep-rooted."

Rappoport (Angelo S.). PIONEERS OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION. *Stanley Paul* [1918]. 7½ in. 308 pp. il. bib. ind., 6/ n. 947

Dr. Rappoport gives an account of the growth of Russian autocracy, and describes the gradual rise of the spirit of revolution in Russia. He analyses the theories held by the men in the forefront of the revolutionary movement, and devotes two chapters to the Decembrists and the suppression of their revolt. The triumph of autocracy; philosophers and sociologists, and their peaceful propaganda for reform; the reaction and terrorism which succeeded the Balkan War; and finally the work of the Jews as pioneers of the Russian Revolution, are dealt with in the second half of the book. "To a greater degree than...any other ethnic group in the vast Empire of the Romanovs," declares the author, the Jews "have been the artisans of the Revolution of 1917."

Scott (James Brown), ed. THE CONTROVERSY OVER NEUTRAL RIGHTS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE 1797-1800: a collection of American State papers and judicial decisions (*Carnegie Endowment for International Peace*). N.Y., *Oxford Univ. Press* (Milford), 1917. 10 in. 518 pp. bibliog. app., 15/ n. 973.4

Accompanied by an historical introduction, part 1 comprises State papers. Part 2 includes opinions of the Attorneys-General, and judgments of the Supreme Court and Court of Claims, of the United States. In the appendix are the texts of treaties and conventions between the United States and France.

Van der Linden (Herman) and Hamelius (Paul). ANGLO-BELGIAN RELATIONS, PAST AND PRESENT. *Constable*, 1918. 7½ in. 124 pp. ind., 2/6 n. 949.3

This brief synopsis of our relations with Belgium or the Belgian principalities from the Middle Ages till to-day brings out clearly the historical continuity of the Belgian nationhood and our deep-rooted interest in Belgian independence.

Weale (B. L. Putnam). THE FIGHT FOR THE REPUBLIC IN CHINA. *Hurst & Blackett*, 1918. 9 in. 376 pp. il. pors. apps. index, 21/ n. 951

Described as "a semi-official statement of China's case to the world," this book is of great interest, as containing an account of the Chinese Republic and much important matter relating to the recent history of China. Some of the statements must, however, be accepted with caution.

940.9 THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR.

Boyd (T. Penleigh). SALVAGE: pictures and impressions of the Western front. '*British Australasian*,' 1918. See 741 FINE ARTS. 940.9

***Buchan (John).** NELSON'S HISTORY OF THE WAR: vol. 20, THE SUMMER CAMPAIGNS OF 1917. *Nelson* [1918]. 8 in. 299 pp. maps, apps., 2/6 n. 940.9

Lieut.-Col. Buchan's latest volume sketches the strategic position at the beginning of the third year and the new conditions brought about by the entry of America, devotes two chapters to the third battle of Ypres, and carries on the narrative to the exit of Russia as a fighting ally.

***Carton de Wiart (Henry).** THE WAY OF HONOUR. *Allen & Unwin* [1918]. 7 in. 256 pp., 5/ n. 940.9

This selection of sketches by the Belgian Minister of Justice is at once an historical survey of events since the German aggression, an acute and well-informed study of the legal and political problems that still have to be faced, and a trumpet-call to Belgian patriotism, which has endured and fought with Spartan courage throughout the long struggle.

***The Crime (Das Verbrechen):** vol. 3, WAR-AIMS; by the author of 'J'accuse'; tr. by Alex. Gray. *Hodder & Stoughton*, 1918. 9 in. 354 pp. ind., 10/6 n. 940.9

The keen and relentless logician, who in 'J'accuse' and 'Das Verbrechen' has made patent to the world the aims of the rulers of Germany, in this third volume of the latter work completes his indictment. The principal chapters deal with 'Bethmann the Annexationist,' 'Bethmann the "Pacifist,"' and 'Bethmann the Offerer of Peace.' A striking epilogue, entitled 'Quo vadis, Germania?' concludes a work which deserves to be read by every one desiring a peaceful future for the world.

Farbman (Michael S.). RUSSIA AND THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE. *Allen & Unwin* [1918]. 7½ in. 196 pp., 5/ n. 940.9

The author writes as a Russian "filled with enthusiasm for the Revolution." He holds that "the Revolution was pacifist, not in principle, but as a matter of necessity," and he blames the Allied Governments for not revising their war-aims after the Revolution, and for vetoing the Stockholm Conference. He considers that, when "Austria made serious proposals for peace," "Russia was sacrificed to satisfy the annexationist greed of the French imperialists"; but he does not say a word about Belgium's right to reparation, nor does he even mention the Bolsheviks' dissolution of the Constituent Assembly on the second day of its existence.

Graevenitz (Baron P.). FROM AUTOCRACY TO BOLSHEVISM. *Allen & Unwin* [1918]. 8½ in. 128 pp., 5/ n. 940.9

The author, formerly an officer in the Russian Cavalry of the Guard, though he stoutly defends the integrity of the late Tsar, shows nevertheless how the blindness and obstinacy of Nicholas II. inevitably led to his abdication. He describes the terrible condition of Russia at the present time, and appeals to the Allies to help the other elements of the nation to save the country from the Bolsheviks.

Kislam (Percival). HOW WE TWISTED THE DRAGON'S TAIL. *Hutchinson*, 1918. 7 in. 96 pp. 28 il. paper, 2/ n. 940.9

A capital description of the proceedings that resulted in the blocking of Zeebrugge and Ostend harbours is followed by lists of casualties and of the honours awarded for services.

Marcosson (Isaac F.). THE BUSINESS OF WAR. *Lane*, 1918. 7½ in. 213 pp. 7 pors., 5/ n. 940.9

An instructive and picturesque account of the systematized business methods by which our soldiers are fed, clothed, and supplied with fuel and the like. Army cooking, salvage, and other topics are touched upon in the book, which gives a vivid idea of the commercial side of war. Character-sketches of Mr. Andrew (now Lord) Weir, Lieut.-General Sir John Cowans, Sir Eric Geddes, and others are supplied.

***Stebbing (E. P.).** FROM CZAR TO BOLSHEVIK. *Lane*, 1918. 9 in. 338 pp. il., 12/6 n. 940.9

Two books on this subject by Russians of very different views have been noticed above. Mr. Stebbing, who went to Russia on an economic rather than a political mission, devotes the greater part of his book to extracts from his diary in Petrograd, beginning just after the failure of the Russian offensive in July, 1917, which had been organized under the inspiration of Kerensky's eloquence. The reader is thus able to trace events as they appeared to a travelled Englishman. Mr. Stebbing regrets that the Allies did not do more to counteract the German and Bolshevik propaganda, and prints on p. 186 an extraordinary specimen of the appeals made to the ignorance of the Russian soldier. But his volume is of much more than historical interest, for he visited some of the enormous virgin forests in the Archangel and Vologda governments, and points out the importance they will possess for both Russia and Great Britain in helping to repair the devastation caused by the War. There are many interesting illustrations from photographs taken by him.

Wheeler (Harold F. B.). DARING DEEDS OF MERCHANT SEAMEN IN THE GREAT WAR. *Harrap*, 1918. 7½ in. 320 pp. il., 5/ n. 940.9

Of absorbing interest are these straightforward, unvarnished accounts of representative examples of heroism shown by "mariners of England" in the merchant service. Such men as the late Capt. Fred Davis of the *Falaba*, and the seamen (and soldiers too) on board the *Tyndareus*, are indeed—to borrow an expression used by the author—"noblemen." The victorious duel fought by the *Carmania* with the *Cap Trafalgar*; the sinking of the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse* by the *Highflyer*; submarine-chasing, mine-sweeping, and the German war on hospital ships, are among the numerous topics included.